# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1877. PRICE FIVE CENTS.



LYON'S KATHAIRON.

IS YOUR HAIR WORTH SAVING?

Read and heed what is here said, and you will learn how it may be done at a small cost.

Men and women should be careful of their hair. It is not merely an ornament; it is as much a part of Nature's plan for the perfection of health and the preservation of life, as is any other member of the body.

Men of science have searched long and patiently for the best means of preserving and cultivating the hair.

Thirty-five years ago, the eminent scholar, Prof. E. Thomas Lyon, of New Jersey, entered into a thorough study of the matter. He went to the very root of it, and his labors were crowned with success. He it was who gave to the world that priceless discovery,

Lyon's Kathairon,

For the growth and preservation of the hair. The preparation sprung into immediate and world-wide favor.

It was just what was wanted for the purpose. LYON'S KATHAIRON has never been supplanted or cast aside by the people, for the very good reason that nothing equal to it has ever been found.

The consequence is, that the KATHAIRON has become more and more popular every year, and is now in daily use by millions who understand its wonderful value.

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, it will positively prevent grayness, and will restore new hair to bald heads if the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

If these things are so, is not such an article of the greatest value?

That they are so, has been testified to by thousands, and is abundantly proven by the history of the KATHAIRON for more than one-third of a century.

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

I have been entirely bald for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair.

COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE.

No other article is comparable with the KATHAIRON in respect of these three most important points:

1. To Cure Baldness.
2. To Restore and Beautify Gray Hair.
3. To Remove Dandruff and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND.—The KATHAIRON is no sticky, pasty sulphur and sugar of lead, to paint and daub the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is the most delightful toilet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's toilet outfit is complete without LYON'S KATHAIRON.

ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

A BALM BALM BALM FOR EVERY EVERY EVERY WOUND WOUND WOUND WOUND

The old reliable Mexican Mustang Liniment sells to-day more rapidly than it did 20 years ago, before swarms of imitators, tempted by its success, attempted to crawl into favor on the Mustang's reputation. There never was, and we believe there never will be, a remedy for pain and wounds equal to Mexican Mustang Liniment. It is a balm for every wound, an angel of mercy in every family—for 25 cents.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Great Western Railway.

The inspection of the Suspension Bridge across the Niagara River, of which due notice has been given to the public, having been completed by three competent engineers, who unanimously recommend the resumption of passenger traffic, this Company now give notice that, on and after the 25th of April instant, their passenger trains will again be run via Suspension Bridge.

F. BROUGHTON, General Manager, Hamilton.

GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, April 20, 1877.

Office of the County Treasurer and County Collector, Cook County, Illinois.

CHICAGO, April 22, 1877.—I would respectfully remind all parties who have not yet paid their personal-property taxes, that the same must now be paid without delay. In pursuance of the Revised Statutes, I have appointed a number of Deputies to make levies, and I hope all delinquents will come forward and settle without further expense to themselves, and a very unpleasant duty to my Deputies.

L. C. HUCK, County Collector.

PRESSED BRICK.

BURNS, RUSSELL & CO.

Highest award at the Centennial. The United States Centennial Commission and the Judges of Awards have unanimously decreed to Messrs. BURNS, RUSSELL & CO. the Diploma of Honor and Medal of Merit for their celebrated Pressed Brick.

BURNS, RUSSELL & Co., 30 Columbia-st., Baltimore, Md.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.), will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with "St. Ville de Paris, Durand, Wednesday, April 25, 3:30 p. m. For particulars address LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, N. Y., or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

CORNWALL ........ Thursday, May 3
SOMERSET ........ Tuesday, May 15

Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $28. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

PROPOSALS.

TENNESSEE RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Muscle Shoals Canal.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 18, 1877.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., Tuesday, May 15, 1877, for the building of five Locks on the Muscle Shoals Canal, Tennessee River, about eight miles above Florence, Alabama.

For specifications and forms of proposals apply to this office. W. R. KING, Captain of Engineers.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

FURNITURE.

IMPORTANT TO FURNITURE BUYERS.

THE TOBEY FURNITURE CO.

Having determined to close out its entire stock of Furniture, the largest, finest, and best assorted in the West, will offer on and after Monday, April 2, its entire stock at prices below anything ever before heard of. Most of these goods are of the most fashionable styles, recently manufactured by this Company, and many of them will be sold at less than half their former prices, and at less than they can be manufactured for to-day.

Such an opportunity for purchasing Furniture has never occurred before in Chicago, and probably never will again.

Purchasers can have their goods stored from 30 to 60 days free of charge.

The attention of Dealers is particularly invited to this sale.

THE TOBEY FURNITURE CO., State and Adams-sts.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Chicago that they have opened an establishment at

No. 50 Madison-st.,

Between Wabash-av. and State-st., for the manufacture and sale of Ice Cream and Ices.

The quality of the cream will be much better than is usually sold in this city. We use pure cream, with no dilution or admixture of ingredients to give it body, and flavor with the juice of the fruit. NO EXTRACTS USED. We are sure that a trial will prove its superiority.

For the present the prices will be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Quart | 45 Cents. |
| 1½ Quarts | 65 Cents. |
| 2 Quarts | 85 Cents. |
| 4 Quarts or more, per Quart | 35 Cents. |

When in pyramids or otherwise than in plain cans, five cents per quart additional. From these prices it will be seen that Ice Cream and Ices (of any of the various flavors) can be used as a cheap and refreshing dessert in every family.

Liberal arrangements can be made for supplying Church Fairs, Strawberry Festivals, Picnics, and Excursions.

SPECIAL RATES TO HOTELS AND THE RETAIL TRADE.

Standing orders for stated days in the week will be attended to without the trouble of calling.

Ice Cream delivered in any part of the city, from One Quart to Hundreds of Gallons.

Particular attention paid to orders from adjacent towns.

J. W. KRAFFT & CO., 50 Madison-st., bet. Wabash-av. and State-st. Chicago, April, 1877.

TO RENT.

To Rent at Winnetka.

Partially furnished large House, with Greenhouse, extensive grounds, well cultivated, with plenty of fruit, fronting the lake, at a bargain. Apply to DAVID FALES, Room 37 Portland Block, Or THO. L. FORREST, Hide and Leather Bank.

FOR RENT,

Two elegant rooms for light wholesale or retail business, S. W. cor. Monroe and State-sts., over Matson & Co., by E. S. PIKE, Room 10, same building.

STORE FOR RENT. No. 106 South Clark-st.

APPLY TO CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 43 Exchange Building.

DOCK

For Rent, with two water fronts and railroad connection, on South Branch, near Sixteenth-st. R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.

154-6 Clark-st., near Madison, main store and basement, with vault, safe, and scales. Also fourth and fifth stories, with Hale's Water-Balance Elevator. Each floor 28x120 feet. Building A No. 1. WM. C. REYNOLDS, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT.

Furnished, 173 Ashland-av., northwest corner Adams-st., an elegant residence, with all modern improvements, furnace, gas fixtures, and wire-screens included. Will rent unfurnished if desired. WM. C. REYNOLDS, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT. STABLE OR STORAGE. 22 AND 24 ADAMS-ST.

40x80, two-story and basement. Will be let very low. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT.

A few fine Offices in Mason Building, 92, 94, and 96 Washington-st., including banking room, small room, and half of front basement office. OWNERS, Rooms 11 and 18.

TO RENT. STORE No. 28 Lake-st.,

with Water Elevator, now occupied by S. P. Sladden & Co. C. J. HAMBLETON, 14 Reaper Block.

FOR RENT---Offices and Studios. Am. Express Building, 76 Monroe-st., near State. Inquire of A. L. STIMSON, Room 28.

TO LET.

Offices in the Major Block, heated by steam, and a first-class elevator in the building. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

HOTEL.

SANDS HOUSE, Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.,

One block from A. T. Stewart & Co.'s Dry Goods House, and McVicker's Theatre.

$2.00 PER DAY. New House—Elegantly Furnished.

WANTED.

WANTED.

Shoemakers—thirty good pegged workmen; will be furnished steady work at good prices, by GEO. L. CONGDON, Corner Lake and Franklin-sts.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

Fine GRATES & SLATE MANTELS F. H. PROBOSCO & CO., NO. 269 STATE-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

LINENS!

Field, Leiter & Co. STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.,

New importations of handsome designs in French and Irish

DAMASK SETS!

Novelties in

FRENCH TOWELS!

Entirely new patterns in Col'd Bordered

LUNCH CLOTHS!

with Napkins to match. The largest and most complete stock of

LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

ever offered in this city, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. We invite the inspection of house-keepers and hotel-keepers.

CLOTHING.

NOTICE.

If you want to purchase the best ready-made Clothing in this market for Men, Youth, Boys, or Children, go to

JAS. WILDE, Jr., & CO., Popular Retail Clothiers, Cor. State and Madison-sts., CHICAGO.

RUBBER GOODS.

RUBBER GOODS HAVE DROPPED.

RUBBER HOSE, for Garden Use, with Fixtures complete, in

| | |
|---|---|
| 50-ft Lengths | $4.50 |
| 25-ft Lengths | 2.50 |
| LADIES' GOSSAMER CLOAKS | 5.00 |
| MEN'S RUBBER COATS | 1.25 |

Hose Reels, Patent Nozzles, and Couplings, at low prices.

HALLOCK, HOLMES & CO., 108 MADISON-ST.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Chicago Roofing Co., No. 193 LaSalle-st.

FELT AND GRAVEL ROOFING.

D. W. C. GOODING, Pres. A. M. RICHARDSON, Sec. and Treas.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.

Eight thousand dollars for four years at 7 per cent interest, interest paid annually, by one of the best towns in Illinois; one that always pays her debts when due. Parties having the same can find prompt payment of interest and principal by addressing the Supervisor of Prophetstown, Whiteside County, Ill.

MORTGAGE LOANS. Walter H. Mattocks, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

7 AND 7 1-2 PER CENT.

We are prepared to make loans on improved business property in sums of $10,000 and upward at 7 per cent. We can make loans on residence property in sums of $5,000 and upward at 7½ per cent.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st., Chicago. Alex. S. Porter, 27 State-st., Boston, Eastern Correspondent.

BANKING HOUSE of LAZARUS SILVERMAN Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Has money to loan on Real Estate, Produce and Provision, City and County Orders, and Mercantile Paper, and is selling Exchange on all countries.

MARYLAND HAMS.

MARYLAND HAMS and many other DELICACIES not obtainable elsewhere can always be found at TATUM'S.

REAL ESTATE.

Aldine Square

Houses for sale or rent. Apply to U. P. Smith, at Room 23 Portland Block, between 12 and 1 o'clock p. m., and at No. 17 Aldine-square after 3 o'clock p. m.


## THE WAR.

Eighty Thousand Russian Troops Now in Roumania.

Galatz, on the River Danube, Said to Be Their Destination.

The First Great Battle Likely to Be Fought Near That Place.

Turkish Dispatches Claim a Victory on the Asiatic Frontier.

The Early Bombardment of Odessa and Other Russian Ports Predicted.

Reply of the Porte to the Czar's War Manifesto.

Assistance from the Powers Claimed Under the Treaty of Paris.

Text of the Sultan's Proclamation to the Turkish Army.

Von Moltke Makes a Reassuring Explanation of His Recent Speech.

Speculations as to the Ultimate Course to Be Taken by Austria.

What the Several Great Powers Have to Gain or Lose.

### THE ARMIES.

REPORTED ENGAGEMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—Newspapers report that an engagement has taken place on the Asiatic frontier, near Ardahan, and the Russians were compelled to fall back.

TURKISH ACCOUNT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—The following announcement is official:

Safvet Pasha has addressed the following dispatch to the Turkish Ambassador at London: "The first engagement has just been fought at Tchuruksou, near Batoum. After some fighting the enemy was defeated and put to rout with a loss of 800."

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, April 26.—The number of Russians who have entered Roumania is estimated at 80,000. They are concentrating at Barboschi. No Russians have crossed the Sereth or Danube.

LONDON, April 26.—A dispatch from Pascani, Moldavia, Wednesday evening, says 15,000 Russians passed through Ungheni, 10,000 through Leova, and 35,000 through Bolgrad. These troops are to effect a junction at Galatz and Braila.

KALAFAT.

Osman Pasha has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of Kalafaet, assuring them that they need not fear the Turks, who will occupy the town as friends.

A battle may be expected to take place at Toolcha, in the Dobrudscha, where an attempt of the Russians to cross the Danube may be looked for shortly.

A REPORT.

A Pesth special says it is feared that a Russian column has passed over the Danube near Gladova.

A NOTABLE INCIDENT.

VIENNA, April 26.—An incident is reported from Belgrade which creates a great sensation here. The Grand Vizier notified Servia that a Turkish detachment will occupy Gladova on account of the approach of the Russians from that side. Abdul Kerim telegraphed to the same effect to the Servian General who commands on the frontier. Servia has replied that she will resist by force of arms any attempt at the occupation of Gladova.

TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—The telegraph wire at Ibraila has been cut by Cossacks, who are 3,000 to 4,000 strong.

THE DANUBE ON THE RAMPAGE.

BUCHAREST, April 26.—Hobart Pasha has assured the British Consul at Galatz that he will not interfere with the neutral navigation of the Danube. The waters of the Danube are so high that pontooning would be extremely dangerous, and almost impossible below Widdin. The Turks have as yet made no attempt to cross. A tremendous storm of rain and wind was raging at Galatz last night.

### AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A TURKISH APPEAL.

LONDON, April 26.—Turkey, in reply to the Russian manifesto, after quoting the eighth article of the Treaty of Paris, says: "Although it is not the Ottoman Government which threatens and takes the initiative of aggression, and although, consequently, it was by right the part of Russia to appeal to these stipulations of the treaty, the Imperial Government, in order to avoid all misunderstanding, applies to the signatory Powers to use their good offices in the grave circumstances in which it is placed, by applying the article before mentioned, and thus putting an end to the dangerous tension affecting the relations of the two States." The Porte expresses the conviction that the friendly Powers, true to the feeling of benevolent interest which they have never ceased to manifest to the Ottoman Empire, will seize this opportunity to arrest the outbreak of a great war, thus sparing these countries the painful extremities with which they are threatened, and Europe herself the trouble and danger resulting from a conflict between two States,—a conflict of which the Sublime Porte can justly repudiate entire responsibility.

The London *Times'* Paris correspondent remarks the abjectness of this appeal, but thinks it comes too late.

A PROCLAMATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26—The Sultan has issued a proclamation to the officers and men of the fleet especially recommending them to protect the Musselman population of the Crimean and Caucasian coasts, now groaning under the Russian yoke.

STATE OF SIEGE.

It is expected that a state of siege will shortly be proclaimed in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—The following is the full text of the Sultan's proclamation to the army:

"Russia has declared war. We are forced to take up arms. We have always wished peace, listening to the advice of the Powers in this respect, but Russia wants to destroy our independence, and so if Russia attacks us, God, who protects the right and justice, will grant us victory. Our soldiers will defend with their blood the country gained by their ancestors, and with the help of God maintain the independence of Osmanli. The nation will protect the wives and children of the soldiers. Should it be necessary, the Sultan will go to the army and raise the standard of the Khalifat and the Sultanat. The Sultan is ready to sacrifice his life for the honor and independence of the country."

THE TURKISH NAVY.

A dispatch from Pera says it is reported that the Turkish fleet, under command of Hobart Pasha, left on Tuesday night to take up position before Odessa.

A dispatch from Pera asserts that the Turkish fleet is bombarding Chefketil.

A special from Pera confirms reports that Turkish ships have commenced an attack on Chefketil.

The *Times* special from Pera reports that Hobart Pasha is at Rutschuk on board the iron-clad, and must force his way past Ibraila and Galatz in front of the Russians in order to return to the Black Sea.

ANOTHER TURKISH NOTE.

LONDON, April 26.—A Paris dispatch gives the full text of another Turkish note protesting against Russia's entering Roumania before her declaration of war could reach Turkey as contrary to the rules usually observed by civilized states.

### THE WAR MANIFESTO.

BELGIAN COMMENT.

BRUSSELS, April 26.—*Le Nord*, the Russian organ, states that no disquietude should be caused by the absence in the Czar's manifesto and Gortschakoff's circular of engagement pledging Russia against the acquisition of territory. Russia naturally cannot bind himself beforehand by a declaration which would deprive her of one means of action against her adversary.

*Le Nord* is convinced that the balance of power on the Continent will not be affected by the conflict.

### ST. PETERSBURG.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, April 26.—A Berlin dispatch calls attention to the following notable passage in the St. Petersburg *Golos*, which is considered the chief Russian diplomatic organ: It remains for our diplomacy to determine whether military operations are to be carried on energetically and with the full strength of our active forces, or if we are to content ourselves with a predetermined movement for the occupation of a certain limited locality.

The Moscow *Gazette* is in despair at the latter contingency being suggested.

DEPARTURE OF THE TURKISH EMBASSY.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—The Turkish Charge d'Affaires and staff of the Embassy left the city this morning.

### ROUMANIA.

PRINCE CHARLES' MESSAGE.

BUCHAREST, April 26.—At the opening of the extraordinary session of the Roumanian Chambers to-day, the message of Prince Charles was presented, who said: "Our presentation to the Porte and the Powers to obtain their recognition of the neutrality of Roumania was unsuccessful. Roumania, abandoned by all, must rely on her own resources. We must undergo every sacrifice to prevent Roumania from becoming the theatre of war. The Prince will fight if necessary for the integrity of the frontier. The Czar has declared that he had no intention of violating our rights. As proof of this Bucharest will not be occupied by the Russians. While waiting for the decision of the Chamber the Government has and will preserve the attitude of reserve."

### IN BERLIN.

VON MOLTKE EXPLAINS.

BERLIN, April 26.—In the Reichstag to-day during the debate on the budget Gen. Von Moltke took occasion to explain his speech of Tuesday. He stated that when he spoke of compensatory measures which must sooner or later be taken by Germany for the massing of the French troops near the frontier, he meant measures having no offensive or aggressive character. He added: "Our policy is necessarily pacific, without on that account renouncing our freedom of action." This was received by the House with cheers.

The budget was finally adopted.

### IN LONDON.

A BRITISH GROWL.

LONDON, April 26.—The *Times* in its leading article, reviewing the argument that the Czar was irresistibly impelled to war by the will of the people, says that "this is consistent and intelligible, but it is not the language of a reasonable being. It is the language of the northern hordes thrust or starved out of their forests to seek food wherever it could be found. The world will not long permit the earth to be desolated by a struggle begun in an interchange of defiances, and, if left to itself, pretty sure to last as long as one party has the strength to hurl defiance at the other."

VON MOLTKE'S SPEECH.

The *Times*, reviewing Gen. Von Moltke's speech in the German Parliament on Tuesday, says: "Gen. Von Moltke feels as we all feel. How easy it would be to extend the area of the war so as to include a majority of the European Powers. We have been told again and again that if peace was once broken we should enter upon a war of which no one could see the end. The German Government know this, and they desire to prepare for the worst while hoping for the best. We regret this policy, because they were apparently perfectly prepared before, and because preparations in critical times excites counter-preparations, and jealousy excites jealousy, until we bring upon us what we would prevent by our very anxiety to prevent it. But we do not interpret the speech as meaning anything more than the resolution of a strong man armed to hold his own in peace."

The *Times* also says Von Moltke's speech does not deprive us of the hope that the present war will remain localized, but it is a sore provocation to despair.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

LONDON, April 26.—The *Globe* publishes the following: "A telegram was received at Plymouth yesterday from the Controller of the Navy ordering full particulars to be sent him of all ships in reserve at Devonport which could possibly be made ready for sea by June 1."

The *Advertiser* understands that a declaration of neutrality will be immediately promulgated in the Queen's name, forbidding British subjects from aiding either belligerent.

IN PARLIAMENT.

The *Standard* reports that the leaders of the Opposition in the British Parliament have declined to accede to a request of several radical members to move a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.

### VARIOUS.

MONTENEGRO DEFIANT.

PARIS, April 26.—A dispatch from Ragusa states that the Prince of Montenegro has sent a note to the Powers, accusing the Turks of having broken off the negotiations because Montenegro required that the refugees from Herzegovina should be restored to their homes and the Kutchi prisoners liberated. The Prince declares that, alone without allies, but relying on the abnegation of his subjects, he will, as in former times, desperately defend his territory against superior forces, hoping that if he is defeated Christian Europe will save the women and children.

SHORT OF FUNDS.

BUCHAREST, April 26.—It is stated that all foreign officers in the Turkish service are promptly paid, but native officers and soldiers are not paid at all.

WILL RESIGN.

A Belgrade dispatch says it is stated that Prime Minister Ristics intends to resign.

SPAIN.

LONDON, April 26.—A Madrid dispatch says Spain will send an iron-clad squadron to the Levant.

ITALY.

A correspondent at Rome telegraphs that there is great activity in Naples, where the Italian men-of-war are being prepared for sea.

GERMANY.

A Berlin dispatch reports that Germany intends to put into commission several additional men-of-war.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 26.—The *Post* in its financial article says in the afternoon there was a decided reaction on the Stock Exchange, on reports that the British Government was chartering vessels to convey troops to the East.

AUSTRIA'S OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA.

LONDON, April 26.—A correspondent at Vienna says: "I am authorized to state that Austria has no present intention of occupying Bosnia. She might, however, be induced to do so if the Czar, after a successful campaign, should not adhere to his engagement to avoid annexation."

Another correspondent telegraphs that Hungary is disposed to waive objection to the occupation of Bosnia by Austria, provided Servia be occupied simultaneously in order to prevent any Slavonic rebellion which might gather in South Hungary.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

A strong reserve force is being assembled near Kieff.

Torpedoes are being placed at exposed points on the Baltic shores.

The Roumanian militia is being rapidly mobilized.

LONDON, April 26.—It is rumored that the Khedive will send the Sultan 18,000 men.

Turkish troops are reported as occupying Kalafat.

Turkish vessels will be embargoed by Russia from the 1st of May.

The Imperial manifesto was read in all the churches of the Russian Empire and enthusiastically received.

The inhabitants of the Greek Island Hydra refused to obey the law calling out an extraordinary reserve, and destroyed the conscript-list and the telegraph line connecting the island with Athens.

LONDON, April 27.—The *Telegraph's* Paris correspondent says he has confirmation of the intelligence of threatening language used by Russia towards the Khedive. Russian reprisals would take the form of a blockade of Alexandria.

WAR WITH PERSIA.

The Russian telegraphic agency says war with Persia is expected in Turkey.

READING THE MANIFESTO.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The declaration of war by the Czar was read simultaneously on board the three vessels forming the Russian squadron in this port, and received with the loud huzzas of the officers and crews, followed by singing the Te Deum and prayers for the success of the Muscovite arms.

### OURSELVES.

PROSPECTIVE DEMAND FOR BREADSTUFFS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—The effect of the European war on the grain product of the United States has been investigated by the Bureau of Statistics, and the result is altogether encouraging. It appears that from Sept. 1, 1876, to April 1 of this year,—the period since the harvest,—there have been placed in the English market from this country 49,751,000 bushels of wheat against 62,240,000 for the corresponding period of the year before, showing a decrease of over 13,000,000 of bushels in our exportation of wheat to England for the same date. The importation into Great Britain from other sources has been nearly 22,000,000 bushels against nearly 34,000,000 of the previous year. This shows that there is quite a deficit in England as compared with former years. The effect of this will be to stimulate American exportations of grain very largely in the opinion of the Bureau.

Gen. Sherman thinks the war will be destructive and prolonged.

MINISTER MAYNARD.

It has been suggested that on account of the importance of the Turkish mission during the European war now just beginning, it might be desirable to have an abler representative than Minister Maynard at Constantinople. It is learned from the State Department that Maynard has shown himself to be one of the most competent American representatives abroad. While in Congress he was more distinguished for his industry and the persistence with which he labored for any measure in which he was interested than the breath of his ideas or the brilliancy of his talents. During his residence in Constantinople his dispatches to the State Department have been of a very satisfactory character. He has not, like Ministers, written simply for the purpose of lumbering up the files of the Department with information which is of no especial value to the Government, but when there has been occasion to communicate anything of interest he has done it in a very clear and satisfactory manner.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—The Secretary of the Navy has under consideration the question of asking Congress to appropriate $500,000 at the approaching extra session for the purpose of fitting out eight vessels to be held in readiness for service in case of emergency. It is feared that the Eastern troubles may possibly jeopardize American interests, and it is proposed to have the vessels ready to join the European and Asiatic stations.

NOT OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED.

The State Department has not yet received any official notification from either the Russian or Turkish Minister of the declaration of war.

It is probable our Government will send two or three officers abroad to observe the military operations between Russia and Turkey.

PRODUCE BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Business yesterday on the Produce Exchange is stated to be much larger than on any day for several years. Of grain, 265,000 bushels were sold; in provisions, 1,700 barrels of pork were sold at an advance of 50 cents per barrel, and 10,000 cases of lard at an advance of 37½ to 40 cents a case.

The Bothnia, which sailed yesterday, took 40,000 bushels of wheat and a large quantity of cotton and leather.

### SUGGESTIVE.

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—A gentleman who has recently returned from Europe, and who had exceptional opportunities for gaining accurate official information, gives expression to the following opinions: "In 1875, at the interview at Berlin between Russia and Germany, it is stated that Germany had assumed a threatening attitude towards France. When the Russian Emperor reached Berlin, he at once publicly stated that the peace of Europe was assured, and could not be disturbed, and that there could be no conflict between France and Germany. What understanding was reached at that conference no one can tell except those who were parties to it. But the facts show that certainly some new line of policy was agreed upon between the two great Powers of Imperial Germany and Russia. A curious circumstance confirms this theory. But one single month elapsed from the time of this conference when the insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina broke out. There were no grievances in these provinces which had not existed for twenty years; there was no new burden more difficult to bear two years ago than there had been in the memory of the present generation; there was no specially new cause of dissatisfaction. There was no money and no arms. The insurrection, moreover, seemed to have been instigated by professional revolutionists, who had abundant means and plenty of arms. Where did that money come from? Whose money was it? The circumstance that this insurrection so rapidly followed that conference at once attracted the attention of political observers, and it was generally believed that there was a concerted action between the Courts of

BERLIN AND ST. PETERSBURG.

"The question at once arises, What will be the position of Austria? It is most probable that Austria favored the insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with what afterthought no one can as yet tell. One thing is certain, that early in 1876 Great Britain had a clear conception of the gravity of the situation.

"In the meantime the three Northern Powers met at Berlin and sent the Berlin memorandum, which contained a sort of invitation to Turkey to yield to the pressure of these three Powers,—Russia, Austria, and Germany. Great Britain, which had not been invited to attend the Conference, was requested to sign an ultimatum of that sort. This, it is well known, Great Britain declined to do, and for a little time it seemed as if the great scheme was defeated. But a new element soon appeared in the field when Gladstone, in Great Britain, took up the case of the Bulgarian atrocities and began his campaign in favor of Russia. It was the great purpose of Russia to divide popular opinion in Great Britain, so that no stand could be made by the Government in support of Turkey.

"In this scheme Gladstone proved to be a most efficient agent of the Russian Government. So far as English interests in the East are concerned, it is quite evident that advances have been made or suggestions sent in every shape to the Cabinet of London to the effect that

ENGLAND'S OPPORTUNITY TO SEIZE EGYPT

might soon present itself. It is also probable that Great Britain considered that possible emergency with a good deal of reluctance. Matters were going on in this way when the Conference assembled at Constantinople. That Conference enabled Russia to put in the form of counts of an indictment her accusations against Turkey in a form which received the consent of the other Powers, and enabled her to avoid the obligations of the treaties. The situation at present is practically this, so far as the facts go:

"1. Either Russia is acting with a full knowledge and understanding on the part of Germany, or she is not. If the former is the case, should Russia obtain important advantages in the East, and increase her territorial power, it may be considered as settled, in advance, that one day or another Germany will ask her reward for her neutrality in favor of Austria. Germany will most probably claim that the European equilibrium has been destroyed, and that Imperial Germany

MUST BE COMPENSATED

for what has been done. That compensation might be sought either in the readjustment of the boundaries of the German Empire in the direction of Austria, France, or the Netherlands. The fact that these boundaries have been altered within the last ten years would not be a practical element in such a demand, for the reason that Bismarck has already been shrewd enough to secure in writing from the principal Powers interested an approval of the rectification of frontiers occasioned by the wars of the last decade.

"2. If Russia is acting without the full knowledge and silent support of Germany, the situation is very different. Unless Russia has the absolute support on the part of the Berlin Government the Czar is exposing his Government to very grave dangers, especially if the campaign attempted on the Danube is not at once entirely successful. Any prolongation of a war of this kind would leave Russia exposed, with Germany and Austria on her flank, and the most dangerous consequences might result. But there is serious reason to believe that Russia has not exposed herself to any such contingencies. This conclusion may properly be based upon the known political and personal character of Gortschakoff, than whom there is no more prudent or cautious statesman in Europe. There seems therefore but little doubt of

A THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING

between Berlin and St. Petersburg.

"However, the main question lies much less between Turkey and Russia than it does between Russia and Austria. Any one looking at the map can satisfy himself upon this question. Austria, after being shut out from Italy by the wars of 1859-'66, and excluded from Germany almost by the war of 1866, if she is now to be shut off on the east by the territorial aggrandizement of Russia, is a doomed Power. The following question therefore may suggest itself: Will Austria submit and accept Russia's proposition to extend her territory from Bosnia and Herzegovina, etc.? This would meet with opposition on the part of Hungary, which would consider that such an annexation would destroy the equilibrium of the internal forces of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. If, on the other hand, Austria should allow Russia to extend her territory in the east of Europe, no doubt Austria's position would

BECOME EXTREMELY CRITICAL.

Such a course would greatly cripple her commercial relations, and would deprive Austria of much of the influence which she hitherto has wielded.

"For these reasons European diplomatists look at this side of the question with much more anxiety than they would at the war between Turkey and Russia, if that war was localized. Aside from the points indicated, everything is mere speculation. It is only probable that Bismarck will leave his retreat at Varzin as soon as events have developed themselves, and as soon as the new conditions, which have already been anticipated by diplomatic negotiations between the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg, shall have appeared to require increased attention.

"From the recent declarations of Lord Derby, the declarations of the British Cabinet one year ago are confirmed. Great Britain cannot defend Turkey directly, nor would they accept the propositions of Russia or take any decided position except in the event of new complications. Italy has already declared that so far as she is concerned she will remain neutral so long as the war is localized between Russia and Turkey. But the Italian Parliament has not bound itself to remain neutral if any other Powers enter the field.

"The appearance of the Russian fleet and of the Dukes here is undoubtedly for no other purpose than creating the impression in Europe that Russia is on specially friendly terms with the United States."

GREECE.

A gentleman formerly connected with the United States diplomatic service in the Orient gives expression to the following views upon the relations of Greece to the forthcoming Eastern struggle: There are but a few Greeks who cherish the ancient idea, which is the dream of the scholarly Hellenes, that there some day is to be a Greek Empire, founded upon the ruins of the Turkish Empire in Europe, with its seat at Constantinople. There is no popular sentiment in Greece upon which so ambitious a scheme could be based. Probably the ambition of the present people of Greece would be satisfied by the restoration to their country of the provinces of Epirus, Thessaly, and Crete, which were once essential elements of the Greek Empire. The people of Greece have a patriotic sentiment that these provinces should be restored to them. The expectation of extending the territory of Greece in this direction may tend to bring Greece at the proper moment into the contest. There is no distinct rivalry between the Greeks and the Slavs. Religion, which is so powerful a bond of union in these Eastern countries, binds the Greeks and Slavs together, and, whatever may have been the origin of the Slavonic people, which compose considerable a portion of the Russian Empire, the Greeks are disposed to look beyond their origin to their religion. There can be no doubt that, when the struggle shall actually begin and opportunity offers, Greece will array herself on the side of Russia and the Slavonic populations of the Turkish Empire, against the Turks.

### MEXICO.

THE USUAL POLITICAL MUDDLE.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 16.—Mejia, Secretary of the Treasury under Lerdo, has been imprisoned for alleged malpractices during the past two years.

Mr. Sutter, the American Consul at Acapulco, imprisoned without cause three weeks ago, was released by order of Diaz, but without redress. The American residents are indignant.

The *Courier de La Europe* has suspended, and the *Two Republics* will probably discontinue May 1. Both journals favored Lerdo.

Diaz declares the House of Deputies illegal as a Congress. The Senate is called for September, when both bodies will form a constitutional Congress.

A formidable conspiracy has been discovered in San Luis Potosi, and a number of persons arrested.

Cortina is at liberty on parole.

### SPAIN.

IN CONGRESS.

MADRID, April 26.—Senor Pasada Herrara has been elected President of Congress by a vote of 265 to 5. The Constitutionalists abstained from voting.

Senor Canovas del Castillo, addressing a meeting of Senators, said the Cabinet would pursue a conciliatory policy. If revolutionary violence went so far as to menace the institutions of the country, the Government, with the support of the Senate, would be able to defend the throne and the dynasty.

### FIRES.

AT DESPLAINES.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

DESPLAINES, Ill., April 26.—The Ward Hotel, situated on Minor street, near the depot, was totally destroyed by fire this evening. The fire was discovered about half-past 7, the flames breaking out in the roof near a rear chimney. The wildest excitement prevailed. The adjacent buildings were in great danger, and were saved by the heroic exertions on the part of the Fire Department and citizens. A serious accident occurred. Mr. C. H. Lines was terribly cut between the eyes by an ax. The wound was promptly sewed up and is doing well. The insurance on the building was $2,500; on the furniture, $1,500. Loss, $3,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

AT YPSILANTI, MICH.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 26.—A bonfire kindled in Ypsilanti this morning burned two barns belonging to Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Alexander Stoddard. Adjoining valuable buildings were saved by the prompt action of the fire department. Loss, $1,000.

AT LOOGOOTA, IND.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—A fire at Loogoota, Ind., at an early hour this morning destroyed J. Ackerman's hotel and stable, together with fifteen horses. Loss, $10,000; insured for $3,000. Ten dwellings were also burned. Loss, $12,000; insured in the Ætna, Amazon, and Hartford Companies.

AT PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

McGREGOR, Ia., April 26.—The City Hotel at Prairie du Chien, owned by Mr. Crain, was burned to the ground this morning. Loss $1,500. Insured.

### THE INDIANS.

OMAHA, Neb., April 26.—Telegrams just received from Camp Brown, Wyo. T., dated yesterday, say that Barney Hall, a prospector, has just come into that post, badly wounded. He and two others were attacked near the head of Badwater on the 16th. After a sharp fight the Indians killed his partners, and he escaped. There are three others of the same party not heard from.

### TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Caleb Cushing, ex-Minister to Spain, arrived here to-day.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 26.—The Auditor of the State to-day received patents from the Department of the Interior for eighty acres of swamp land in Bond and some in Montgomery Counties assigned to the State under the act of 1850. They are assigned to the respective counties under the legislative law of 1852.

## O'LEARY'S GREATEST.

### The Chicago Pedestrian's Unparalleled Achievement in London.

### His Victory Over Weston in Agricultural Hall, Beginning April 2.

### Both Contestants Far Outdid All Their Previous Performances.

### An Exhibition of Pluck and Endurance Such as Was Never Before Witnessed.

### O'Leary Walks 519 Miles in 5 Days, 21 Hours, 6 Minutes, and 10 Seconds.

### Immense Attendance, and Great Excitement and Enthusiasm.

*Special Correspondence of The Tribune.*

LONDON, April 12, 1877.—The great walking match at Chicago in November, 1875, between Daniel O'Leary and E. P. Weston was up to last week one of the marvels of pedestrian records. It will be remembered that O'Leary on that occasion accomplished 503 miles and a fraction, and Weston was beaten by over fifty miles. Upon the return of the latter to New York he is reported to have said that he did not try to win the match. That of itself was bad enough, but when he came to England over a year ago he altered his tune and claimed that the Chicago public would not let him have fair play,—threw pepper in his face, threatened to shoot him. In other words, he claimed that he [illegible] to disprove these claims O'Leary immediately on his arrival set about getting on a match with Weston, but without avail until Sir John Astley, the well-known Baronet of sporting proclivities, took up with Weston, and stated his willingness to back him for £500 against the Chicago champion. After this announcement there was little time lost in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion, O'Leary consenting to all of Weston's demands, as set forth in the following

"MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

made and entered into this 5d day of January between Daniel O'Leary and Edward Payson Weston, whereby they agree to engage in a six days' walking match for £500 a side; the race to take place in a covered building or ground (to be mutually agreed upon by both parties) within a radius of five miles of Charing Cross, at Eastertide, starting at five minutes past 12 a. m. on Monday, the 2d day of April, and terminating Saturday, the 7th day of April, at ten minutes to 12 o'clock in the evening (143¾ hours from the start). Each man to walk upon a separate track, to be laid down according to his own directions, and surveyed by a competent authority in the presence of the judges appointed. The measurement of each track to be made eighteen inches from the inside border frame. Each man must walk fair—the judges appointed to be solely empowered to call any walking—and such lap adjudged to have been traversed unfairly to be disallowed and canceled in the record book. Each man must walk alone, and no attendant to be allowed to run alongside the boards or path at a time with either competitor, and then only for the purpose of handing refreshments. The stakes and two-thirds of the gate money (after all expenses have been deducted) to be handed over to the winner, and the loser to take one-third. The editor of the *Sporting Life* is appointed stakeholder, and the whole of the stakes must be deposited at the office of the *Sporting Life* one calendar month before the time appointed for the commencement of the race. The said parties (Weston and O'Leary) to appoint the four judges at the time of the last deposit, and in case they cannot agree in making these appointments, the editor of the *Sporting Life* is hereby empowered to make such appointments; also, if the men cannot agree in selecting a building or ground for the decision of the match, the editor of the *Sporting Life* to have the power of naming were the race is to be decided. The judges to be four in number; and to have full control over the race from the time it starts; the decision of the majority of the judges to be final and conclusive under any circumstances. Two hands to be in attendance, and play from 5 p. m. till 12 p. m. The hands to be under the direction of both men in alternate hours, and to discontinue playing whilst either man is absent for the purpose of sleeping. In the event of any question arising which has not been provided for in these articles, the judges jointly to have full power to decide such question, and their decision to be final and conclusive. Each stakeholder shall in each and every case be exonerated from all responsibility upon obeying the direction of the judges. Either party failing to comply with any of these articles to forfeit the whole of the stakes.

"(Signed) DANIEL O'LEARY.

"Witness { THOMAS MATHISON. JNO. L. THOMAS.

"EDWARD PAYSON WESTON.

"Witness { E. H. U. PICKERING. GEORGE W. ATKINSON.

"Jan. 3, 1877."

Since signing these articles we have mutually agreed to have five judges, instead of four, as originally agreed upon.

(Signed) EDWARD PAYSON WESTON.
(For D. O'Leary),
JNO. L. THOMAS.

Witness { C. B. SMITH. T. MATHISON.

Jan. 10, 1877.

The conditions of the articles were all complied with in due form, and the Agricultural Hall at Islington having been secured for the week (at a cost of £400) everything looked in proper shape for the match. The judges selected were Messrs. G. W. Atkinson and C. Conquest, of the *Sporting Life*, Mr. A. G. Payne, of the *Standard*, and Mr. James Wood, of New York. Mr. J. G. Chambers was also an appointee, but at the last moment he found he could not spare the necessary time, and Capt. Webb, the person who succeeded in swimming across the English Channel from Dover to Calais, acted in his behalf. O'Leary's £500 was found by Mr. Sam Hague, of Liverpool, and a few others who believed in his power of endurance. The tracks were respectively six and a half and seven laps to the mile, measured eighteen inches from the inner edge. O'Leary having the outer one, as at the Chicago walk. In addition to the judges there were two relays of tally-keepers and each contestant also appointed his own men to mark the laps on the black-boards. Everything being in readiness at the appointed time, Mr. Atkinson

SENT FOR THE MEN.

The first to appear was Weston, and as O'Leary did not come on the track until after the time was up, Weston had a minute's start. O'Leary going off at 12h. 6m., and soon getting up to the leader, walking steadily to the front, and accomplishing his first mile in 10m. 47sec. to Weston's 12m. 3sec. Both walked faster after this, and at five miles O'Leary's time was 50m. 55sec. to Weston's 57m. 40sec. Twenty miles was walked without a stop, and then O'Leary, who was 13m. 20sec. to the good, left the track for one minute. He also made brief stops in the 31st, 37th, and 42d miles, but all the time walking faster than Weston, and at 44 miles accomplished in 7h. 35m. 35sec. to Weston's 7h. 45m. 55sec. On the next mile he stopped for a change of clothing 1m. 15sec.; he also took some

SOOTHED BEER AND SELTZER WATER,

and this mixture very soon upset his stomach, for although he was still walking faster than Weston, it was evident he was not himself, and at sixty-three miles a feeling of faintness had to go to his tent, being overcome with nausea. It was not until he had lost 56m. 57sec. of valuable time that he was fit to reappear, and then he went on until 76 miles were passed up before he retired for another change. Weston had meanwhile kept steadily along at, for him, very good form, his style being very fast and true. At 70 miles and 1 lap he took his first rest of 17m. 5sec., but when O'Leary was taken sick Weston had been the leader, and when he stopped was 12m. 22sec. in advance of O'Leary. The latter then got a little in advance, but owing to a number of stoppages between 3 o'clock in the afternoon and midnight Weston again got in front, the only stopping once for 16m. 45sec. on his account. He managed to keep his advantage, and when O'Leary went to his bed at 11:42:12 p. m. his score stood at 113 miles and 135 yards. Weston kept on until he had walked 116 miles 753 yards at 12:05 a. m., exactly 24 hours from the start. This is the best of his authentic performances.

ON TUESDAY MORNING

O'Leary was soon at work, for he could not sleep, and his attendants thought he might as well be walking. He was only 1h. 24m. 15sec. off the track, so that he had a long pull over Weston, who was 1h. 48m. 5sec. off, 1h. 30m. 40sec., for when the latter joined him the score stood close on to 123 miles for O'Leary. Weston was rather slow, as is usual with him, and it now was his turn to take frequent stops, the 125th mile he was off for 3m. 45sec.; 127th, 58m. 5sec., and in the 129th, 1h. 31m. 15sec. During this time O'Leary was doing some fine walking, and with but a couple of short stops he left the 130th mile behind, and 7h. 59m. stood 131 miles, Weston being then over 2½ miles behind. After his 146th mile O'Leary was off for breakfast (45m. 30sec.), and then kept on until 156 was reached, when he had a rest of 1h. 5m. 40sec. After this short compass was the order until he left for the night at 11:13:54, with the unparalleled score of 300 miles in 46 hours. From the 150th mile Weston had

BEEN ALL PERFECTLY PUNISHABLE

in even his recent great walk against Crossland, which was then looked upon as impossible. Weston's style of walking is very good one, for at the end of 24 hours he had covered 150 miles to 148 for Crossland, and then he took a lengthy rest of 2h. 15m. 20sec., and when he again started the two only were separated by twenty seconds, and therefore, had Weston only kept his head, his score standing 300 to 298 miles, an advantage of 30 miles, all the more readily he could what nothing lead the Chicago champion had acquired, and that barring accidents, he must win the match. The few who knew his powers of endurance and stamina were not slow in betting several lots of the long odds of the majority, and while it was at least two to one on O'Leary, even money could be obtained. As the day progressed, however, and O'Leary continued walking with such an apparent amount of reserve power on hand, betting soon underwent a change, and two to one and five to two was frequently offered in hundreds, but with no takers.

DURING WEDNESDAY,

O'Leary's stoppages were as follows: 13m. 25 sec. during the 221st mile; 1h. 38m. 25sec. during the 227th; then 24 miles without a break; a rest of 1h. 6m. 15sec after 250 miles was marked up. This distance, the half of what was looked upon as the full limit of either man's powers, was walked by O'Leary in 80h. 53m. 20sec. On the 282d mile he stopped for 13m. 48sec.; 16m. 40sec. at the 297th; 16m. 30sec. at the 277th; 11m. 23sec. at the 270th; 8m. 20sec. at the 291st. This was the last stop until, having scored up 294 miles 721 yards, he left the track at 12 o'clock.

From the 125d to the 293d mile O'Leary's times are the best on record, but his long rest at this point threw him behind his Manchester performance, and then Crossland has the record from 241 to 287, he having walked this distance in 2d. 21h. 22m. 20sec. This was not very far ahead of O'Leary's present performance of 287 in 2d. 22h. 8m. 15sec. From that mile up to the conclusion of the match O'Leary's time was far ahead of his Chicago time, hitherto the best on record. It is hardly necessary to enter into the full details of all the stoppages, some of which were but of one or two minutes' duration. Weston, at the completion of his three days, had covered 278 miles and 1,353 yards, or but 102 miles short of 275 miles, and at the completion of the mile he left for the night, and remained off for 3h. 8m. 5sec. O'Leary, on the other hand, was only away for 1h. 16m. 21sec., and this short rest did not seem to have done him much good, for his miles averaged more than what he was doing before he left the track. Weary as he must have been, for he had had but very little sleep, he yet

KEPT ON WITH INDOMITABLE PLUCK,

and it was not until a little after 1 o'clock in the afternoon that he left off, and then only under the compulsion of his attendants. He was then 339½ miles, and was over twenty-five miles ahead of Weston, who then had an opportunity to reduce the lead, for O'Leary, having fallen into a good sound sleep, was allowed to remain off for 4h. 6m. 56sec. Then Weston's score was raised to 328, and with it the hope of his admirers and backers, but he in turn had to go off in 1h. 13m. 20sec. At the close of the fourth day the score stood: O'Leary, 370 miles 704 yards; Weston, 353 miles 660 yards. Both were trying the cutting down tactics, and, instead of retiring at midnight as had been customary, Weston kept going until he had done 358 miles and 1,000 yards, when at last [illegible] was doing so well at this long rest that he kept on the track till 2:25:40 a. m., when his score stood at 380 miles. His rests were 2h. 1m. 40sec. for O'Leary and 2h. 27m. 52sec. for Weston, so the score was still decidedly in O'Leary's favor, when he followed his older opponent's example and got a rest. Weston was getting very leg-weary, and sought to relieve himself by all sorts of styles in his walk, and as soon as his hand put in an appearance at 5 o'clock a. m. he started off in the most suspicious manner, which finally resulted in Mr. Watson, the New York judge,

OBJECTING TO THE TALLYING OF A LAP.

His associates at the time were Messrs. Conquest and Webb, the former of whom had shown such a partiality to Weston throughout that it was to be expected he would decide whether the lap should be scored or not. That gentleman contented himself with saying that "It wasn't much worse than he had been doing before he started." After the delivery of this Solomon-like opinion the protest was withdrawn and the lap tallied. Weston did not fail to take advantage of the leaniency of the judges, walking and staggering and throughout the day went in a very peculiar gait for walking. It was now neck-or-nothing with Weston, and, urged on by Sir John Astley, who was present during the whole of the match, he ran a long score without a single stop, from 4:07 a. m. until he was at last compelled from sheer exhaustion to retire at 11:45 p. m., the full day's work being 135 miles, and the grand total of 493 miles. Knowing the race in hand, was not permitted to race away, but was carefully "nursed" and given a judicious amount of rest to avoid any possibility of breaking down. At half-past 2 o'clock, after he had accomplished nineteen miles since his night's sleep, he went off for three-quarters of an hour, and then after a few short intermediate stops he at once completed the 494th mile for a bath, which occupied 37m. 9sec. At this point he was

JUST SIXTEEN MILES AHEAD,

Weston tallying 478 miles after O'Leary left for his room. At the close of the fifth day the score stood: O'Leary, 453 miles 1,143 yards; Weston, 439 miles. Weston was off, and did not turn up again until 1:8:51 a. m., determined to win if sticking to his work could accomplish that end. O'Leary did not leave the track after midnight except for 5m. 30sec., until 5:32 a. m., when he had gone 474 miles and 270 yards. As Weston had quitted for over an hour and a half at 5 o'clock, past 2 o'clock, he was now twenty-five miles behind, and nothing but O'Leary's total collapse could enable him to win at this stage of the game. O'Leary was returned at 8:43:13 a. m., looking much refreshed and feeling pretty confident that he would last out the day, though one or two blisters were coming to the front. With but three short stops, 6m. 40sec., 6m. 30sec., and 9:13, he continued on till supper time, when he had done 504 miles. The 500 miles was done in 5d 14h. 43m. 20sec. amongst a scene of the greatest excitement.

LADIES WAVED THEIR HANDKERCHIEFS,

and gentlemen threw their hats in the air, while the cheering was perfectly deafening for fully five minutes. A clergyman walked out to O'Leary, and, taking off his hat, shook the pedestrian cordially by the hand. Then the bouquets began to arrive, and soon the front of O'Leary's tent looked more like a florist's shop than anything else. The ladies who presented these bouquets would walk quietly past the barriers and hand them to O'Leary, each gift being the occasion for more vociferous cheering. As the evening progressed the certainty of O'Leary's success was assured, and at three minutes past 8 Sir John Astley told his backers they might take him from the track, as he acknowledged Weston's pluck. O'Leary's score then stood at 1 [illegible] miles 400 yards, but it was not until 8:50 p. m. that he retired, when 519 miles and 4¾ laps had been walked. After seventeen minutes' rest he came out to make the over-time, but it was all he could do to get once round, his physical powers having collapsed, though mentally he was as sound as ever. After adding this one lap and making the distance 519 miles 1,467 yards, he stopped at 9:12:10 p. m., or exactly 5d. 21h. 6m. 10sec. from the start. Weston had set his mind on making 510 at least, so he kept on for a few minutes longer, and accomplished it in 5d. 22h. 54m. 30sec. Two such performances speak for themselves, and to loser as well as winner the greatest credit is due, for the struggle was a most determined one, and, as O'Leary said in a short speech when he proved it to Weston for finding out that he was a great deal better man than he had ever thought himself to be. The attendance was immense throughout the week, £1,092 being taken on the first four days, and on the last two the receipts must have been double that, so Weston with his third share will not do so bad after all, and that he deserves all he will get every one will admit.

J. W.

## NEW YORK CUSTOMS.

### The Secret Investigation Now in Progress.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Custom-House investigating Committee met in Collector Arthur's private room this morning. The private stenographer of the Solicitor of the Treasury took full notes of the proceedings. These he is to daily forward to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will use his judgment as to what portions he will make public. The Committee refused to allow reporters at the investigation. They said they had no desire to conceal anything, but thought the presence of the press might embarrass them in considering as full an inquiry as they wished; besides, they had been pledged to secrecy. They promised that, at the close of the investigation, which might occupy two or three weeks, a full and fair report would be furnished for publication. The investigation continued until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The only person examined was Collector Arthur, who gave a general explanation of the manner of conducting the business of the Custom-House. One of the subjects upon which particular inquiry was made was the connection of politics with the business of the Department, and especially the influence brought to bear by persons in high political life to secure berths for friends who had been unfortunate in private business. The pressure exerted in this regard is said to have been far greater than any arising from local politics. The Committee have a specific charge to find before them, and their duty, so far as they know at present, lies simply in an exhaustive examination of the case before it, with a view to a report with a view to ultimate alterations and improvements. Collector Arthur will be again before the Committee to-morrow, and the heads of bureaus will follow him in order until the Committee are satisfied they have gone over the ground thoroughly. The Customs Revenue Reform Committee of the Chamber of Commerce organized today by electing Jackson Schultz Chairman and Sherburne B. Eaton counsel. The Committee will co-operate with the Custom-House Committee, and will represent the importers of the city in suggesting changes in existing laws and regulations.

## THE PILGRIMS.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Rev. John F. Kearney, who will sail on Saturday next as accredited representative of this archdiocese to the Holy Father, bearing with him the address of its reverend clergy to his Holiness, and also an offering of $60,000 in gold from the clergy and laity, was himself this morning presented with an address and $2,000 by the parishioners of the cathedral of which Father Kearney is pastor.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 26.—Archbishop Wood and a number of prominent Catholic clergymen sailed in the steamer Ohio this morning, en route for Rome to participate in the celebration of the anniversary of Pope Pio Nono's ascension to the Pontificate.

## GAMBLERS ARRESTED.

Kirk Gunn, William Smith, Capt. Ralph, William Jones, and William Knight, five of the gang who were recently arrested by Officers Madigan and Maloney, were last night rearrested by the same men upon warrants recently sworned out by Dan Riordan and Owen Maloney of Hickey's force for the suppression of gambling. They were recently discharged because Judge Boyden thought they were improperly arrested.

## THE SOUTH.

### Gov. Hampton's Message to the South Carolina Legislature.

### His Plan for Improving the State's Financial Condition.

### The Establishment of a Free-School System Strongly Advocated.

### Final Adjournment of the Louisiana Legislature.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

MESSAGE OF GOV. HAMPTON TO THE LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 26.—Gov. Hampton, in his message to the Legislature, which convened today, says:

I cherish the hope that you will forget the animosity engendered by political strife, and rise superior to petty considerations of partisanship, and that, devoting yourselves with patriotic zeal to the service of your State, you will strive earnestly to restore its lost prosperity, revive its wasted industry, reform all the abuses in its government, and promote harmony, good-will, and justice among all classes and parties. All efforts to bring about a better state of affairs will prove unavailing until the finances of the State are put in a healthy condition, and the credit of the State is established on the sound and honorable footing which it once occupied.

It is due alike to the credit, as well as to the future prosperity of the State, that there should be no question or doubt as to our determination to meet every honest obligation fairly and faithfully, but it is equally our duty to ascertain what are its honest liabilities. The State obligations, whether funded or not, should be strictly scrutinized with a view of ascertaining which are valid and which are not. This should be a condition precedent to the payment of the interest on any outstanding obligation, whether in the shape of bonds or otherwise, and also to the further funding of any of the State indebtedness into the consolidated bonds authorized to be issued under the act of 1873, to reduce the volume of the public debt. In order to effect this object in a mode satisfactory and equitable alike to the State and to the public creditors, I respectfully suggest the appointment of a Commission of one member from each House, the Comptroller-General and Treasurer of the State, and three citizens, under whose directions the complete investigation of the funds and the floating indebtedness of the State shall be made. Obligations, the validity of which shall be established, shall be certified in such form as the Commission or Legislature may prescribe; and the coupons of such bonds alone shall be receivable for taxes. The Commission should also be charged with the duty of reporting to the General Assembly, at the next regular session, the precise character of all the obligations of doubtful validity, or clearly fraudulent, with the specific facts upon which their reports upon such conclusions are based; the records and books of the consolidated bonds outstanding, with the nature of the securities being withheld by the State officials, also the whole of the bonds which the State officials have been compelled to issue with accuracy what portion of the public debt has been converted into consolidated bonds, and what portion remains to be funded; but from the best sources of information before me, I estimate the amount yet to be funded at about $3,000,000, which, at the rate established for funding, will require an issue of $1,500,000 of consolidated bonds under the act of 1873. At half-past 3 o'clock, after he had accomplished nineteen miles since his night's sleep, he went off for three-quarters of an hour, and then after a few short intermediate stops he at once completed the 494th mile for a bath, which occupied 37m. 9sec. At this point he was

JUST SIXTEEN MILES AHEAD,

Weston tallying 478 miles after O'Leary left for his room. At the close of the fifth day the score stood: O'Leary, 453 miles 1,143 yards; Weston, 439 miles. Weston was off, and did not turn up again until 1:8:51 a. m., determined to win if sticking to his work could accomplish that end. O'Leary did not leave the track after midnight except for 5m. 30sec., until 5:32 a. m., when he had gone 474 miles and 270 yards. As Weston had quitted for over an hour and a half at 5 o'clock, past 2 o'clock, he was now twenty-five miles behind, and nothing but O'Leary's total collapse could enable him to win at this stage of the game. O'Leary was returned at 8:43:13 a. m., looking much refreshed and feeling pretty confident that he would last out the day, though one or two blisters were coming to the front. With but three short stops, 6m. 40sec., 6m. 30sec., and 9:13, he continued on till supper time, when he had done 504 miles. The 500 miles was done in 5d 14h. 43m. 20sec. amongst a scene of the greatest excitement.

LADIES WAVED THEIR HANDKERCHIEFS,

and gentlemen threw their hats in the air, while the cheering was perfectly deafening for fully five minutes. A clergyman walked out to O'Leary, and, taking off his hat, shook the pedestrian cordially by the hand. Then the bouquets began to arrive, and soon the front of O'Leary's tent looked more like a florist's shop than anything else. The ladies who presented these bouquets would walk quietly past the barriers and hand them to O'Leary, each gift being the occasion for more vociferous cheering. As the evening progressed the certainty of O'Leary's success was assured, and at three minutes past 8 Sir John Astley told his backers they might take him from the track, as he acknowledged Weston's pluck. O'Leary's score then stood at 1 [illegible] miles 400 yards, but it was not until 8:50 p. m. that he retired, when 519 miles and 4¾ laps had been walked. After seventeen minutes' rest he came out to make the over-time, but it was all he could do to get once round, his physical powers having collapsed, though mentally he was as sound as ever. After adding this one lap and making the distance 519 miles 1,467 yards, he stopped at 9:12:10 p. m., or exactly 5d. 21h. 6m. 10sec. from the start. Weston had set his mind on making 510 at least, so he kept on for a few minutes longer, and accomplished it in 5d. 22h. 54m. 30sec. Two such performances speak for themselves, and to loser as well as winner the greatest credit is due, for the struggle was a most determined one, and, as O'Leary said in a short speech when he proved it to Weston for finding out that he was a great deal better man than he had ever thought himself to be. The attendance was immense throughout the week, £1,092 being taken on the first four days, and on the last two the receipts must have been double that, so Weston with his third share will not do so bad after all, and that he deserves all he will get every one will admit.

J. W.

## NEW YORK CUSTOMS.

### The Secret Investigation Now in Progress.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Custom-House Investigating Committee met in Collector Arthur's private room this morning. The private stenographer of the Solicitor of the Treasury took full notes of the proceedings. These he is to daily forward to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will use his judgment as to what portions he will make public. The Committee refused to allow reporters at the investigation. They said they had no desire to conceal anything, but thought the presence of the press might embarrass them in considering as full an inquiry as they wished; besides, they had been pledged to secrecy. They promised that, at the close of the investigation, which might occupy two or three weeks, a full and fair report would be furnished for publication. The investigation continued until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The only person examined was Collector Arthur, who gave a general explanation of the manner of conducting the business of the Custom-House. One of the subjects upon which particular inquiry was made was the connection of politics with the business of the Department, and especially the influence brought to bear by persons in high political life to secure berths for friends who had been unfortunate in private business. The pressure exerted in this regard is said to have been far greater than any arising from local politics. The Committee have a specific charge to find before them, and their duty, so far as they know at present, lies simply in an exhaustive examination of the case before it, with a view to a report with a view to ultimate alterations and improvements. Collector Arthur will be again before the Committee to-morrow, and the heads of bureaus will follow him in order until the Committee are satisfied they have gone over the ground thoroughly. The Customs Revenue Reform Committee of the Chamber of Commerce organized today by electing Jackson Schultz Chairman and Sherburne B. Eaton counsel. The Committee will co-operate with the Custom-House Committee, and will represent the importers of the city in suggesting changes in existing laws and regulations.

## THE PILGRIMS.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Rev. John F. Kearney, who will sail on Saturday next as accredited representative of this archdiocese to the Holy Father, bearing with him the address of its reverend clergy to his Holiness, and also an offering of $60,000 in gold from the clergy and laity, was himself this morning presented with an address and $2,000 by the parishioners of the cathedral of which Father Kearney is pastor.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 26.—Archbishop Wood and a number of prominent Catholic clergymen sailed in the steamer Ohio this morning, en route for Rome to participate in the celebration of the anniversary of Pope Pio Nono's ascension to the Pontificate.

## GAMBLERS ARRESTED.

Kirk Gunn, William Smith, Capt. Ralph, William Jones, and William Knight, five of the gang who were recently arrested by Officers Madigan and Maloney, were last night rearrested by the same men upon warrants recently sworned out by Dan Riordan and Owen Maloney of Hickey's force for the suppression of gambling. They were recently discharged because Judge Boyden thought they were improperly arrested.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION.

### Some More Legislation on the Eternal Subject of Text-Books.

### The Normal School to Be Closed for a Year—Miscellaneous Business.

The Board of Education held a regular semi-monthly meeting last evening, President Sullivan in the chair. The absentees were Arnold, Clarke, Covert, Kohn, and Smith.

A communication was received from the lessees of the dry-dock below Harrison street asking the Board to either rebuild the dock or to cancel their lease, which runs until May 1, 1880. They say that it is unfit for use as it now is. It was referred to the Committee on School Fund Property.

THE ADELPHI.

A communication was received from J. H. Haverly offering to lease the Adelphi Theatre for four years from October next and pay $9,000 a year rent monthly, in advance. He had agreed to purchase the property in the building, provided he could rent it for the sum named, and would make the Adelphi a first-class family theatre, smoking and drinking prohibited. It was referred to the same Committee.

A communication was received from the Apollo Club asking that Mr. Blackburn be permitted to assist in their concert next month, and that he be followed by the schools such voices as he may find necessary to complete the children's chorus of 900.

The School Agent reported that he had bought with School-Fund money eleven Cook County bonds at 107¾, which draw 7 per cent interest. His action was approved.

On motion, the Committee on Buildings and Grounds was instructed to advertise for a lot in the vicinity of Walnut street and Keeziе avenue suitable for a school-house.

TEXT-BOOKS.

The special order, the resolution of Inspector English in relation to reducing the price of text-books, was taken up. It provides that text-books for grammar and primary schools shall be furnished for at least 25 per cent below their published retail prices of last year; that no change shall be made unless the publishers of such new books shall make an even exchange for old books; and that the introduction of new books shall not exceed 50 per cent of such textbook prices.

Inspector Hoyne offered an amendment providing that changes shall be made only as new classes are formed requiring a change.

The amendment was unanimously adopted, as was the resolution as amended.

Inspector English offered the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That a copy of every text-book proposed for adoption shall be filed with the Clerk of the Board, to which copy shall be attached a guarantee by the publishers hereof that, during the time said book shall, if adopted, be used in the schools, the copies sold to the pupils shall equal such sample copy in quality, composition, and press-work, and the literary matter thereof shall not be altered without the express consent of the Board.

The same Inspector offered the following:

No text-book edited, compiled, revised, or amended by any officer, teacher, or employe of this Board shall be considered for adoption until such author or person shall have been absent from the service of the Board, or the Clerk of this Board, their affidavits fully showing that neither directly nor indirectly, for himself or for any interest, present, prospective, or contingent, or in any manner whatsoever, in the sale, proceeds, or profit of such book, has any benefit been derived. The foregoing text-book shall be dropped from the list, and such officer, employe, or teacher so offending against the Constitution and statutes of this State shall be prosecuted thereunder.

Inspector English said it was eminently proper that the resolution should be adopted. The bribery of text-books by putting them in the hands of children's books had caused great scandal in the East. He did not know that it had been done in Chicago, but it was well to guard against it.

Inspector Bradley objected, because, as he understood it, a teacher could not write a text-book. Some of the best ever published had been made by teachers.

Inspector English replied that it would not, but the teacher would be amenable if he had any interest in the book if introduced into the schools.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Superintendent reported that fifteen teachers reported the resignations of Lizzie Meade, Gertrude M. Tenney, and Amelia Mallory. They were accepted.

NORMAL-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Inspector Hoyne offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the Common Council be requested to repeal the ordinance for the establishment of a Normal-School Department in the High School, the same to take effect at the close of the present school year.

By request Superintendent Pickard made a statement. He said that, up to two years ago, the school furnished about one-third of the teachers needed, but since the Normal School has been formed for more than one-half of the graduates. Raising the standard of admission had increased the attendance. It was not for the interest of the schools that it be run with such normal graduates; there must be a percentage of outside experienced teachers; otherwise the schools would deteriorate. Among the graduates of the school, he said, but thought the time had come for suspending it for a year or two. A suspension would work no harm, but would be a benefit. Upon reopening the school the standard could be fixed so as to let the graduates within the limits of the need of the schools.

Inspector English thought the Board had power to suspend the school under the law.

Inspector Wells said that by July there would be three times as many Normal graduates as would be needed in any one year. He was in favor of admitting pupils after next June from the High School and elsewhere, there to guarantee to remain a year. From them, in 1879, the best could be selected. This was his choice, since there would then not be a total suspension. He did not meet with approval. He was in favor of suspension, but not abolition.

Inspector Wells said that a school exclusively for girls was unauthorized by the laws of the State, and if any tax-fighter took hold of the matter he could defeat the collection of taxes assessed for its maintenance. He thought there was no necessity for the school, and that ought to be abolished. Nine in ten of the pupils looked upon it as a crown of thorns which they must wear before they got a crown of glory.

The resolution was agreed to, ayes 5, noes 4.

Inspector Hoyne offered the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That this Board considers it advisable that the Normal School be closed at the end of the present school-year.

The Board then adjourned.

## SUBURBAN NEWS.

### HYDE PARK.

A gentleman who has, for certain reasons, canvassed the Village of Hyde Park, reports that there are in the village 4,201 houses, and of these 1,402 are brick. The inhabitants number about 12,000 according to this estimate. The most valuable corner in the town is Cottage Grove and Oakwood avenues, the next at Hyde Park Station. The number of brick houses is larger in proportion than in the city before the fire, and would show that Hyde Park has a claim to be called the finest suburb of Chicago.

A two-story frame house is to be erected on Greenwood avenue, south of Fifty-third street.

A small frame house is going up on Oak street, near Woodlawn avenue.

A depot is to be erected at Forty-third street and the lake, for which Cook County will pay the sum of $600, the idea being to improve the property owned by the county known as the Reform-School farm.

Almost all the houses in Hyde Park are rented, and many persons are coming in daily. The hotel will have many permanent guests and in any summer heretofore. A dozen arrivals were noted on the books yesterday.

A meeting was held in Wendt's Hall Wednesday evening, by some of the taxpayers for the purpose of economizing in the village expenses. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Pierce, Stone, Wendt, and others, who advocated the consolidation of the offices of Engineer and Superintendent of Public Works, and who thought that the wages paid to the police were too high. Resolutions embodying these ideas were drawn up for signatures, and will be presented to the Board at the next meeting.

The schools will open Monday after a week's spring vacation.

EVANSTON.

The reporter of a morning paper called on the family of the Rev. Dr. Newman, last week and wanted to know whether the sociable given last night at the Methodist Church was to be "a pound party." The chief feature of the sociable was intended, for obvious reasons, to keep secret from the pastor and his family, the peculiar imbecility of the reporter will be appreciated.

The sociable at the Methodist Church last evening was an enjoyable affair. Contrary to the expectations of the pastor, Dr. Wentworth, he was met not only with smiling faces but pound packages from the inner and outer man. These entertainments will be often repeated during the following months.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church held a sociable in their parlors last evening.

Prof. Kirtler's lecture was listened to by an appreciative audience at the Scandinavian Church last evening.

The third game of the college series takes place this afternoon between the Senior and Sophomore Classes.

The Eclectic Club meets Monday evening at the residence of Mr. Ambrose Foster.

The young society people were entertained at the home of Mr. C. J. Gilbert last evening.

In the game between the Seniors and Juniors Wednesday, the former won by the score of 41 to 16.

## MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

A most serious affray happened at 682 Halsted street at 9:30 last evening, the victim escaping with his life by only a scratch. The place is occupied as a hardware store by Mr. W. E. Wilson, who, like all other tradesmen in the vicinity, keeps open until a late hour to catch the evening trade. The lights were burning brightly in the store, and Mr. Wilson had but just stepped upstairs for a few moments, when two young thieves sneaked into the hallway leading up-stairs by a side door, and thence into the store. Mr. Wilson heard him enter and ran down in time to see what he was trying to escape by the same route he entered by. At this juncture a "pal" who had been on the sidewalk on the lookout rushed in and aided the captured thief in a violent assault, during which the lookout drew a knife or some other sharp instrument, and cut Mr. Wilson on the head four times, inflicting deep and painful wounds. Both then made their escape, and, up to a late hour, Officer Mathiessen had failed to capture them, although he was close upon the trail. Wilson thinks he can identify both of them. The injured man was attended by Dr. N. H. Church, who thinks the wounds will not prove dangerous.

## THE WEST TOWN.

### Settling Up the Accounts of the Outgoing Officers.

### A Quiet Investigation of the Affairs of the Park Board in Progress.

The West Town Board held an adjourned meeting at No. 58 South Halsted street Tuesday evening, Justice Sheridan in the chair.

Justice Ingersoll, from the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the West Park Board, reported that the investigation had been progressed. He moved that they be authorized to employ an expert accountant to assist them.

The motion was agreed to.

The Committee, it appears, has held four meetings, but there have been no entries made in the book as a course to be pursued. The investigation is made on the motion of the Town Board, they auditing the park receipts, and, being the representatives of the people, they consider it their duty to learn what has been done with the money set aside for park purposes. An account has been at work on the books for a week or so. When he has finished his work, if anything crooked appears from his report, the Committee will examine all persons who can throw any light on the matter. Their sessions will all be secret, and they propose making nothing public until they have come to a conclusion. This they consider but just to the Park Commissioners, since, if there is really nothing wrong in their administration, and what appears on the surface as "queer" can be satisfactorily explained, it would be an injury to them and do no good to have disjointed statements printed in the newspapers. The investigation will be thorough and honest; and, without doubt, if any fraud has been committed by the Commissioners, nothing will be left undone to expose it, and place the odium upon the shoulders of those responsible for it.

The new Town Clerk, M. F. Tarpey, retains the old one, and a vote of thanks was tendered H. H. Hertz for his faithful and efficient services.

Justice Matson, from the Committee appointed

THE SUPERVISOR'S ACCOUNTS,

reported that they had carefully compared all orders drawn by the Clerk with the original records of the Board, and the orders with the warrants made against the town on the Supervisor's books, and found every item correct. The Supervisor had paid out about $1,271, each bond properly signed. They found on the register A large number of coupons which had never been canceled, and recommended that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter.

The Supervisor had received from all sources from April 28, 1876, to April 18, 1871, $101,845.76, and disbursed $100,103.58, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| One thousand two hundred and seventy-one coupons interest on park bonds | $44,895 |
| One-fourth per cent commissions and express charges | 112 |
| Note with interest to International Bank | 1,020 |
| Balance on note German National Bank | 2,000 |
| By Superior Judge's order | 4,000 |
| Note and interest, C. H. Vose | 4,100 |
| Interest on bonds | 40,000 |
| Interest and sundry other town expenses | 1,975 |
| Balance on hand | 1,741 |

The Committee recommended the payment of the bill of the Town Clerk, amounting to $105. They reported back that of the Supervisor, $1,500, without recommendation.

Some discussion took place over Herlz's bill, it being for the whole year.

Justice Eberhardt said, assuming that the charges were correct, none were made except in accordance with the law. He believed that it be paid.

Justice Morrison did not approve of some of the items.

The bill was ordered paid by yeas 6, nays 3, as follows:

*Yeas*—Eberhardt, Tarpey, Matson, Salisbury, Sheridan, and Pedersen—6.

*Nays*—Ingersoll, Morrison, and Bradley—3.

THE BILL OF SUPERVISOR MOORE

was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 70 days' service out of town, at $2.50 | $ 175 |
| 110 days' service in town, at $3 | 330 |
| Receiving and paying out $100,000 | 200 |
| Receiving and paying out $40,000 | 100 |
| Total | $1,305 |

Justice Eberhardt moved that the bill of the Supervisor be paid, omitting the amounts charged for hauling snow from sidewalks.

Justice Salisbury moved as an amendment that the bill be laid over until the next meeting.

Justice Matson said the Supervisor's duties were responsible; he had a great deal to do, and his services should be paid for.

The amendment was agreed to.

Justice Salisbury remarked that there were park-bond coupons representing between $11,000 and $13,000 out, which had been canceled, and something ought to be done about it.

Justice Matson said that there were 900 coupons not accounted for during Wall's term of office, and place the odium upon the shoulders of those responsible for it.

Justice Salisbury stated that these coupons were the same as a note, and if they had not been canceled they might be presented for payment again. They might be held as collateral, or they might have been destroyed.

The matter was referred to the Committee which is investigating park affairs.

The Committee's report was then adopted.

Justice Matson, from the Committee appointed to ascertain the

CONDITION OF THE ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,

reported that they

## CURRENT GOSSIP.

### QUERIES.

Who meets me now and then "by chance"?
Who at me flings a "crushing" glance?
Who asks for "payment in advance"?
My Landlady.

Who's always 'round on Saturday night,
When times are either fair or "tight"?
Who would not trust me for a bite?
My Landlady.

Who struts the dining-room in state?
Who's pea-green dress is out of date?
Who lays a hair across my plate?
My Landlady.

Who gives for dessert baker's pie?
Just order *twice*, who heaves a sigh—
Declares that "everything's so high"?
My Landlady.

Who dishes prunes in thirteen ways?
Who, snorting, ofttimes breaks her stays?
Who ought to mend her crabbed ways?
My Landlady.

Who goes the rounds for toughest steak—
Selects the kind that's sure to break
A fellow's jaws if he partake?
My Landlady.

Who gives me coffee thinly made,
As weak as "circus-lemonade"?
Who seeks her virtues to parade?
My Landlady.

Who's ever looking for a "catch"?
(O would some fiend her eye-balls scratch,
Or into dark perdition snatch)
My Landlady.

ELGIN, Ill., April 25, 1877. "TIM BURR."

### A DARING CAPTURE.

*Prentice Mulford in Puck.*

I had just landed from the steamer, and was passing what seemed to be a bank. It was now broad daylight. I saw distinctly five masked men at work among a number of safes. Presently there was a slight explosion. I perceived that one of the safes had been blown open. It certainly looked suspicious. On the corner I saw a police-officer. I hailed him. He came quickly. I said to myself "how prompt this, the finest force in the world to stop the career of crime." He came straight up to me, drew his club, and hit me an awful rap on the head. "Take that," says he, "for disturbing the slumbers of the poor laboring men of a Sunday morning. Have ye no regard for the quite and pace of the Sabbath in a Christian land?"

Just then the burglars, or those who seemed burglars, five in number, emerged from the building, heavily laden with sacks of silver coin. I heard the chink as they passed by. I raised my arm to point them out to the officer who stood guard over me. He hit that arm an awful rap. "Is it threatenen me, ye are," said he; "if ye raises so much as a finger I'll blow yer brains out wid me pistil."

Said I, "w—what have I done?" "Done" said he, "why didn't ye kape on the right side of the walk, and turn yer toes in? What did ye spit on the pavement for, and kick a dog? What's that ye's got now in that carpet-bag? Give it to me?" and he snatched for the bag and knocked me down again with his club. Then he opened it by cutting the bottom out, put three neckties and a bottle of pomade in his pocket. "What is this?" says he, taking out a pair of glove-stretchers. "They're my glove-stretchers," says I, making a motion to get up. Then he clubbed me all over. "Glove-stretchers be ——" says he, "that's what ye opened the safe of the National Bank wid. That's the new machine ye've got for indacent purposes. Come along wid me! I want ye's."

Well, he took me to the station-house. When the Captain and Sergeant saw me brought in, they made a rush for me. They clubbed me about half an hour. Then they went and hung their clubs up, and says the Captain: "What is the charge against this man?" "I'll tratin' an officer on duty. Drunk and disorderly. Suspicious actions. Looked at a house as if he wanted to break in. Resistin' an officer. Shure, he's a desperate blaggard, that he is. I continded wid him near an hour, and not a soul to help me."

I was about to speak, when I got another rap on the jaw from the officer who was nearest me. Then they took down their clubs and examined their pistols.

"And look now at this," said the vigilant officer, who had arrested me, showing my glove-stretchers to the rest. The finest police in the world clustered about the instrument, and I heard the following remarks: "That is what he broke open the bank with." "That's what they got old Tweed out with." "It is clever, very clever."

Detective Ignawk came in. He looked at me for a moment steadily; "It is him, sure," he remarked, "it's Jimmy the Dodger. Can't you see the resemblance? The Dodger had an eye. This fellow has an eye. The Dodger had two eyes. This fellow has two eyes. The Dodger had a stomach. Evidently this man has a stomach. Why, the resemblance is perfect. But I will make assurance doubly sure," said Detective Ignawk. "The Dodger would holler if you only clubbed him sufficiently. Boys, turn to, and club this man, and see if he won't holler."

Then they took down their clubs, and clubbed me black-and-blue, until I "hollered." "It's Jimmy the Dodger," said Detective Ignawk, and they hung their bruised clubs up.

Next day the papers remarked that "the boldness and bravery of Officer McPhiggins, and the sagacity of Detective Ignawk, in ollowing out the faintest of all possible clews through its many labyrinths and turnings had resulted in the capture of that notorious burglar, Jimmy the Dodger."

### ORDERING HER COFFIN.

*New York Sun.*

In an upper chamber of Councilman Ogden's undertaking establishment in Elizabeth rests a burial casket, which, from its quaint design and peculiar history, attracts much attention. A month ago this gentleman was approached by one of Elizabeth's accomplished women, Miss Emma Mayo, who desired him to construct a coffin according to designs she would furnish. The Councilman asked his visitor for whom it was intended. Miss Mayo, unabashed, replied for herself. The undertaker was astounded, and imagined that she was joking. She, however, drew upon paper the outlines of a coffin different in shape from any he had seen, and told him that such was her fancy, and that, when completed, she would pay for it. Mr. Ogden saw that the coffin was to resemble a keystone, broad at the head and tapering to the foot. The undertaker accepted her plan, intending, however, to wait for further developments before beginning the coffin's construction. A short time afterward, Miss Mayo gave positive orders to make the coffin. One of his employes, Mr. Reeves, took the measure of the eccentric woman, and she departed. As it was stipulated that the coffin should be metallic, and of peculiar workmanship, Mr. Ogden took Miss Mayo's drawing and plans to undertakers in this city. Their workmen were puzzled at first, and it required considerable time and labor to start the thing. At the end of two weeks, however, all the difficulties were overcome, and the coffin was completed. It is of iron, is grained to represent oak, is six feet in length by twenty-four inches in width, and in shape resembles a wood-chopper's wedge, although designed to appear in the shape of a key stone. The lid bears a raised cross extending from the head to the lower extremity. The interior is lined with the finest pearl-colored satin, and there is a pillow of the same material resting immediately beneath the head of the cross. When it was shipped to Elizabeth Miss Mayo was informed of its arrival, and she hurried to get a glimpse of her new treasure. She examined it thoroughly, and expressed herself as well satisfied with it, except in one or two exceptions. These were the handles at the ends, and the silk buttons pinioning the cushioned satin inside. At her request they were removed, and the coffin remains subject to her orders. She has visited it several times, unaccompanied by any of her friends, and on each occasion has stood before it in deep meditation, now smoothing down the pillow, dusting the satin upholstery with her handkerchief, or measuring it mentally as if anxious to ascertain whether or not it would prove capacious enough for its purpose. Many have viewed it and have been astounded upon being informed for whom it is intended. Miss Mayo says that she intends to retain it until her death, and requests that her body be laid in it beside that of her father in St. John's Episcopal churchyard in Elizabeth. She is 30 years of age, is amiable and rich, and devotes much of her time to deeds of charity. Her father, Edward Mayo, owned a large property in Richmond, which is still held by the family. Her aunt is the wife of Gen. Scott. Edward Mayo was buried in a mummy casket, which conformed as nearly as possible to the shape of the human form. This probably suggested Miss Mayo's whim.

### "CALAMITY JANE."

"The Black Hills," by H. N. Maguire, gives the following sketch of a noted female character known as "Calamity Jane:"

"How far is it to Deadwood, Jack?"

"Only a mile and a half, that girl on the horse is going there now."

"Girl! What girl? I don't see anybody on a horse but the dare-devil boy yonder."

"Why, that's a girl on that bucking cayuse; that's 'Calamity Jane.'"

And "Calamity Jane" she was as I ascertained in getting some items in regard to her most remarkable career of ruin, disgrace, and recklessness. There was nothing in her attire to distinguish her sex, as she sat astride the fiery horse she was managing with a cruel Spanish bit in its mouth, save her small neat-fitting gaiters, and sweeping raven locks. She wore coat and pantaloons of buckskin, gayly beaded and fringed, fur-trimmed vest of tanned antelope skin, and a broad-brimmed Spanish hat completed her costume. Throwing herself from side to side in the saddle with the daring self-confidence of a California bucharo in full career, she spurred her horse up on the gulch, over ditches, and through reservoirs and mud-holes, at each leap of the fractious animal giving as good an imitation of a Sioux war-whoop as a feminine voice is capable of. "Calamity Jane" is a character in the mountains. She has redeeming qualities. Everybody may have. She comes from a Virginia City, Nev., family of respectability and intelligence.

The first step to ruin taken, she had not the moral courage to seek retrievement—what encouragement would she have received had she attempted to do so?—and still there were levels of infamy and degradation to which she could not sink. If she must be "a woman of the world," she would at least save her independence of character,—while following the path of infamy through all its dark windings, she would continue mistress of her own destiny. She sought not the sympathy of kindred associations, but preferred to stand alone, in brave defiance of a frowning world. Donning male attire in the mining-regions of Nevada, where no legal restraints were imposed upon such freaks of iniquitous eccentricity, she "took to the road," and has ever since been nomadic in her habits,—now forming one of a hunting party, then participating in a mining-stampede, again attached to and moving with a freighting train, and, it is said, she has even rendered good service as a scout in an Indian campaign. She has had experience as a stage-driver, and can draw the reins over six horses as skillfully as a veteran Jehu, and handles a revolver with dexterity, and fires it as accurately as a Texas ranger. She is still in early womanhood, and her rough and dissipated career has not yet altogether

"Swept away the lines where beauty lingers."

### THE ENGLISH JOCKEY.

*Temple Bar.*

The fees earned by a successful jockey, speaking roundly, form the least portion of his income, as the presents given him by owners of horses and numerous "admirers," in the shape of betters who have backed his mounts, are frequent and valuable. Gold watches, diamond rings, and breastpins set with the rubies, riding horses, dog-carts, and yachts; as well as suits of clothes, new hats, boxes of cigars, and cases of champagne, are frequently bestowed on jockeys who win important races. A noted professional horseman of ten years ago received in two seasons as many boxes of cigars as would have stocked a moderate shop. The same lad was also presented, in the course of his career,—which, although of short duration, was exceedingly successful,—with eleven gold watches (he always used a silver one) and seven finger-rings set with diamonds, as well as with other valuable jewels. Money gifts to successful jockeys are now, however, the order of the day, and that such gifts are often of great magnitude there is abundant evidence to show. It is well known, for instance, in turf circles that the jockey who rode "Rosebery" (the chief jockey), the winner of the last Cesarewitch at Newmarket, was presented by the owner of the horse with a check for £1,000; a similar sum being given to the jockey who rode the winner of the Cambridgeshire, which race was also won by "Rosebery."

The present chief jockey, we believe, is not more than 18 years of age, and yet during the racing season of 1876 he rode not less than 657 times, and won 207 races,—a feat never before accomplished by any horseman on the turf. His five and three guinea fees for riding would amount to more than £2,400. A gentleman who is well versed in the pounds, shillings, and pence of racing has calculated that the chief jockey of 1876 received as much in fees, retainers; and presents as the Lord High Chancellor of England, counting fees at £2,400; the "Rosebery" present, £1,000; retainers, say £1,200; and allowing for presents at the rate of £20 for each of the 207 races he won, £4,140—total, £8,740. This is not an exaggerated statement.

### A GRAND HUNT.

*Reading (Pa.) Eagle.*

Bradford is now one of the largest in area and most populous counties in Pennsylvania. The Bucks are a ruling family here. When the Bucks, the grandfathers of the present generation, came here the place was literally a howling wilderness. Wolves in great droves hunted almost every other living thing.

About seventy years ago, said old Mr. Buck, we had a great hunt here—a circular hunt, taking in the country round for thirty miles. It is said that over 600 men were engaged in it, and that was a great many for those times. There was a captain over every ten men to see that they did not shoot one another in the excitement. The place of meeting, or rather the centre of the circular hunt, was a round hill near Le Raysville, on the head-waters of the Wyalusing. The hunt lasted three days, the first to drive in the game, and the next two to kill and divide it. On the morning of the second day the round mountain was covered with all kinds of game, and the growls of bears and howls of wolves, and the rushing of deer in every direction, made the men, many of whom had not hunted much before, nearly crazy. At daylight the firing began. The ring closed in until the men stood eight deep around the circle. The great elk and deer would make a rush from the centre of this frightened group and leap clear over the heads of men and get away. The panthers had to be chased from tree to tree; the wolves would sneak behind with grinning jaws. They were the strong, wiry, Northern kind of wolves, and had claws as long as a man's fingers, and as sharp as needles. They could tear a dog to pieces in a twinkling, but their great offense had been the killing of sheep and calves.

The firing continued all day. Toward evening it was tremendous. As it grew dark the men gathered together, and, at the word, all fired together. The night was spent in dividing the game. The result was 600 deer, thirteen great wolves, ten bears, and three immense panthers. There were no more calves killed by the wolves in that part of the country.

### JONAH.

*New York Graphic.*

"Why is a—" and Martha paused, meditated deeply, and dropped three stitches in the candle-stick which she was trying to crochet—"why is—a—why was Jonah—in what did Jonah surpass all other men of his time?" "Caws," exclaimed little Tommy, who was trying to tie a cat under a chair, "caws he didn't mind." "O you keep still, you little brat," remarked his interrogating sister. "In finance," suggested another, "because he was one cent—to Tarshish, you know." "In suffering," said another, "because he had a wale all over him." "Yes," said a fifth, "and in fortitude, for he forgot his Spain—his pain, you see." "He was a good deal like this Russian war," remarked a sixth, "a *prophet* to Europe." "Profit, I see," said Martha. "You needn't bear on that word so hard; that isn't it, though." "He surpassed in literary misery," suggested a seventh, "for he was in a write wail three days and three nights." "I guess he wanted to keep house," observed the eighth, "after he had so much trouble over-board." "Aw!" said Martha, dropping another stitch, "that isn't any answer at all; go ahead, all of you, and I'll tell you when you hit right." "He surpassed in sadness," guessed a ninth, "he was quite down in the mouth." "No." "He surpassed as a wicked Roman Governor," suggested the fifth again, "because, you see, he was a paunchedus pilot." "O—h!" screamed Martha, dropping seven stitches, "no physiology allowed!" "Well, then," said a tenth, "is it anything about an 'ishal in the Interior Department?" "*No*, you barbarian!" "He surpassed," said the eleventh, "in lightness, because the whale threw him up." "Very good," said Martha, blandly, "but that's not it. You burn, though." "Is it anything about rode—rowed?" said her sister. "No, it isn't; you can't any of you guess. He surpassed in strength, because a whale couldn't keep him down."

### NEVER SAY DIE.

*New York Tribune.*

The adventures of a corpse have a grim humor of their own. On April 6 a railway porter in Cambridge, Eng., after suffering from a sudden attack of acute bronchitis, apparently died, and his remains were laid out and placed in a coffin. His mother had given him a sleeping draught to alleviate the severity of the spasms of coughing, and as the collapse was so sudden it occurred to the Coroner that it would be expedient to postpone the burial and to hold an inquest. He accordingly wrote a note to the attending physician, asking for his opinion. The physician did not think well of it; it was a case of asthmatic bronchitis and valvular disease of the heart of long standing; the disease was incurable, and a sudden death was very natural, and there was no necessity for an inquest. The Coroner finally concluded that he would hold no inquest, but would permit the remains to be interred. The correspondence had occupied several days. The porter had died on Friday, and it was now Tuesday; the mourners were in the chamber of death; suddenly, to the consternation of the mother and physician, and to the amazement of all the friends, the corpse sat up, shook himself, yawned, jumped out of the coffin, and took a chair in the centre of the group. A man who can escape from pestled poisons, dissecting-knives, and grave-diggers' shovels, and get out of his coffin on the fourth day, need never say die.

### M. GANESCO'S LITTLE FAILURE.

Apropos of the recent death of M. Gregory Ganesco, the Roumanian who was naturalized in France and became a Deputy, the New York *Courrier des Etats-Unis* has an anecdote of one of his canvassing experiences which is rather funny. One day he was haranguing a party of workmen in a cabaret of Paris, and, finding an appreciative audience, he treated them liberally to *petits verres* after *petits verres*, and, having warmed their stomachs, he filled them with a copious repast. At last the dinner was done. After the *pousse-café* and the *surrin cette*, Ganesco rose and said to his convives:

"And now, my friends, that you know me well, I hope indeed that you will vote for me."

The workmen regarded each other and him with embarrassment. "What is this?" uttered one and the other.

"What's the matter?" said the candidate, surprised and with a vague unquiet.

"Matter enough," was the reply; "we are Belgians." Tableau, curtain.

### Rouge et Noir.

*London Mayfair.*

The other day the liquidators of the defunct Homburg gambling bank held a public sale of effects. Among other things "debts" were brought under the hammer, and the documents relating thereto might form the nucleus of a highly interesting collection of autographs. They consisted of bonds given by unfortunate players, and the names attached to them include those of members of the highest aristocracy and of the lowest artisan. There are Dukes, Counts, Barons, a whole packet of Duchesses and Countesses, not to mention such small fry as officers, artists, merchants, lawyers, and diplomatists. The bonds are stated to represent the sum of 2,500,000f., and they were sold at 5,200 marks (£260), that being the highest bid made. The rule of the bank was that any player who had lost all his money could receive against a bond cash to defray his traveling expenses. The bonds were never presented. But any one who had incurred such a debt was never again admitted to play unless he had squared his account. The speculator who has bought them may find that he has made a good bargain. There are men who would prefer to buy up their bonds rather than have them exhibited in a collection of autographs.

## CROPS AND 'HOPPERS.

### IOWA.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

MAGNOLIA, Harrison Co., Ia., April 26.—But little spring grain has been sown, and so far, where it has appeared above ground, it has been devoured by the young 'hoppers. No winter wheat was sown here. The plowing for corn has been commenced, and a larger acreage will be put in than last year. The ground turns over in excellent condition. The apple buds are in good condition; cherries were nearly all killed in the bud. Our farmers are having good success with pigs, but feel discouraged over the 'hopper prospects.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WILTON, Muscatine Co., Ia., April 26.—Wheat is all sown in this county. Very little oats have been put in the ground on account of the recent heavy rains. Early-sown grain looks well. Not much ground plowed yet for corn, though one-fifth more will be planted than last year. The ground turns over in excellent condition. The fruit buds were injured by cold weather. The farmers are having good success with spring pigs. Grasshoppers don't worry us, as they are too far away. We have had two heavy rains recently.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

GLIDDEN, Ia., April 26.—In this county, in favorable locations, the 'hoppers are hatching out in great numbers. The weather is warm and clear, favorable for both grain and grasshoppers. I notice that extreme wet is detrimental to hatching grasshoppers.

### MISSOURI.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

FORT LYON, Benton Co., Mo., April 26.—The weather is warm. Spring has fully set in. Farmers are busy planting corn. The ground is in fine condition. A large crop of broom corn will be planted; also, a good quantity of flax will be sown. Farmers are buoyant with the hope of a good crop-year. The prospect for an abundant crop of all kinds of fruit was never more promising than at present. Apples, peaches, pears, cherries, and plums are all in full bloom, and the bloom looks very healthy and rich, and bids fair for an abundant yield. Old corn has advanced from 20 to 27 cents within the last few days. There is an abundance of old corn on hand, enough to supply us for the next year in case there should be none raised this year. The hog-cholera is doing a most fearful work in the destruction of hogs. Should the plague continue, our country will soon be rid of hogs. Many farmers have lost their last hog, and those that are alive are very unhealthy; they all seem to be afflicted with worms, cough, thumps, and mange. The general health of the country is good. Times are very dull indeed. Money was never more scarce.

### KANSAS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

BUFFALO, Wilson Co., Kas., April 26.—Our crops have never been destroyed in this county by 'hoppers. The damage done by them has been very slight compared with that done in other parts of the country. They came here in immense numbers last fall, about Sept. 1, and remained until destroyed by frost. The ground in places is full of eggs, which at present are not hatched. I believe them to be sound, and that they will hatch when the proper time comes, but whether they will be numerous enough to cut off the crops remains to be seen. They did not hatch during February, as reported of some localities, although the weather was warm. The grass is sufficient here now for cattle to live on, and peach-trees are in blossom. Oats are up and looking finely. Winter wheat is coming forward rapidly. Corn-planting begun in earnest the 2d inst. The principal damage (if any) from 'hoppers we expect will be to gardens, and that here and there a field of corn will be cut off. An unusual number of acres will be planted in corn here this season, as the arrival of the 'hoppers warned people not to sow wheat, as reseeding is too expensive; but with corn the cost of seed is but little. We expect to raise full crops in spite of grasshoppers, but may be disappointed.

### NEBRASKA.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

FAIRFIELD, Clay Co., Neb., April 26.—Weather warm and dry for past two weeks. Small grain all sown. Wheat is up and looking splendidly. Farmers not discouraged, notwithstanding the young 'hoppers are coming out lively.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

OMAHA, Neb., April 26.—Prof. Cyrus Thomas, of Carbondale, Ill., who is a member of the National Entomological or Grasshopper Commission, is here for the purpose of ascertaining facts regarding the extent of the hatching of the grasshoppers. He has been nearly all over Minnesota and some parts of Iowa, and he gives it as his opinion that the probability is that there will be no general or sweeping invasion this year, but that in some localities, perhaps, the ravages will be very devastating. He comes to Nebraska pretty late to ascertain any characteristics of the hatching process, as the grasshoppers have been hatched out here for nearly ten days. As far as can be learned, they have not put in a general appearance, but are confined to certain localities. Prof. Thomas starts out on his tour of the State to-morrow.

### MINNESOTA.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WATERVILLE, Rice County, Minn., April 26.—The weather has been fine and warm since April came in. Commenced seeding last week. The land is in fine condition for seeding. Every farmer is more or less afraid that the pesty 'hopper will gobble his crop, but is sowing as usual. Those 'hoppers that I hatched under my stove were frozen to death in one night out of doors, as it froze very hard. Slight freezing will *not* kill them. All kinds of grain is very scarce. It is estimated here that about one-half of the 'hopper eggs have rotted.

### ILLINOIS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

AKIN, Ill., April 26.—Wheat-crops are the best for many years, and a greater breadth is sown. The prospect is good for an abundant crop of fruit, peaches not excepted, on high ground.

### MEMORIAL DAY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Gov. Hartranft, as Commander-in-Chief of the national organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued a general order designating May 30 as Memorial Day, in which he says wherever there are no posts of the Grand Army to lead in the good work, the Commander-in-Chief in behalf of their surviving comrades asks the citizens to take steps to decorate the graves of the gallant dead and secure the proper observance of the day.

### LOST AND FOUND.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID AND NO questions asked for the return of two packages of notes found in Otis Block Thursday. Address Z 60, Tribune office.

LOST—$65 IN $10 AN $5 BILLS. THE FINDER will confer a favor and be rewarded by leaving same at the office of this paper.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, ON ADAMS-ST., BETWEEN Aberdeen and Wood, or Ogden-av., a long gold pin. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at 341 West Adams-st.

$25 REWARD—STRAYED, APRIL 15, A LARGE iron-gray mare mule, 7 years old, has a crack in her left fore hoof. We will pay the above reward for her recovery or for any information leading to the recovery of said property. C. C. THOMPSON & CO., 511 Archer-av.

### PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$3,000—HAVING MORE business than I can attend to, I will sell half interest of the best-paying business in Chicago. This is a sure thing and no chances. A thorough investigation solicited. Address X 74, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, TO JOIN THE advertiser in a very profitable, pleasant, legitimate business; will bear close investigation. Address Z 59, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN BOX FACTORY AND planing-mill; good party with $15,000 can secure a good opening. Address Z 69, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 IN AN OLD and well-established business that will bear investigation; satisfactory reasons given for present partner selling. Address, for further particulars, Z 4, Tribune.

### BOOKS.

AMERICAN CONFLICT (GREELEY), 2 VOLS., $6. Works and Correspondence of Daniel Webster, 8 vols., $30. Webster's Dictionary, $7. Hitchcock's Analysis of the Bible, $5. Blank books, 15c quire. Arnold's ink, 50c quart. Note paper, 25c for 5 quires. Down stairs, 102 Madison-st. MILLER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

ALL KINDS OF BOOKS BOUGHT, NEW AND OLD. Whole libraries or parcels of books wanted for cash. Leave, or send postal card to MILLER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE, 102 Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—$5 PAID FOR WEBster's Unabridged Dictionary, etc., etc. CHAPIN'S Old Bookstore, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

### MUSICAL.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS AND ESTEY ORGANS for sale and for rent; lowest prices and easiest terms in the city. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Elegant Steinway pianoforte only | $325 |
| A very fine Billings & Wheelock piano only | 250 |
| Rich tone Lighte piano, 7⅓ octave, only | 200 |
| Splendid new 7½ octave piano for | 175 |
| Fine tone new parlor organ only | 75 |

The largest stock of pianos and organs in Chicago. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

WANTED—A PIANO; I WILL STORE, KEEP INsured, and in time a good piano for its careful use. Address Z 55, Tribune office.

### MACHINERY.

BOILER-FEED STEAM PUMPS AT LOW PRICES of $60 to $150, cheapest and most effective pumps in the market; engine trimmings, brass goods, etc., etc., at reduced prices, by FIELDHOUSE, DUTCHER & BELDEN, Wrought Pipe Manufacturers, corner of Canal and Monroe-sts.

### DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES PROCURED FOR ANY legal cause. Call or write law office of P. MONTGOMERY, 162 Washington-st., Room 15, Chicago.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years experience. A. GOODRICH, Attorney, 124 Dearborn-st.

### CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—100 FEET OF BEST RESIDENCE LOTS, Dearborn-av.
200 feet of best residence lots; Superior-st.
150 feet of best residence lots, Huron-st.
Terms easy. No middle men need apply.
PROPRIETOR, 278 Ohio-st.

FOR SALE—EXCHANGE, OR RENT—CHEAP—Dwelling and store, 22x60, No. 506 Hubbard-st.; title good, for $2,300; cost $3,200; street paved; water, gas, and sewer. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR THIRTY-first-st.; 25x170, only $132 per foot if sold immediately. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$1,800 WILL PURCHASE LARGE 2-story frame house, No. 34 Harvard-st.; $2,000 will purchase 2-story brick, 18 Holbrook-st.; $2,800 will purchase 3-story brick, southeast corner Harvard-st. and Campbell-av. Above prices are less than half the cost of the property; terms to suit. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 39 Twenty-fifth-st.; will be sold at a great bargain; has large brick barn; all modern improvements, and is unincumbered. Apply to GEO. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

### SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE—HINSDALE houses and lots; prices and terms to suit everybody; fare only $6.25 for month; 20 trains a day; highest land of any suburb. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn, Room 2.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT HOMES AT SUMMERdale and Ravenswood on easy terms. Lake water and low fares. Examine before locating elsewhere. R. GREER, southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—AN 8-ROOM HOUSE AT SOUTH EVanston in splendid order. Every convenience. Lot 50x155 feet. Value, $5,000. Address OWNER, Y 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSES AND LOTS AT LA Grange, 7 miles from city limits, on C., B. & Q. R. R.; first high ground west of the city. Will sell or rent on terms to suit any one, $5 to $20 per month. F. D. COSSITT or C. C. LAY, 71 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE, AND CORner lot 100x155, near the depot at North Evanston; price $2,000; worth $3,000. MORTON CULVER, 163 Randolph-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—3 GOOD CLEAR suburban lots in Washington Heights; want cash, or stock stoves and hardware or general merchandise. Address Z 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE AT HINSDALE, which I will sell at a great bargain, on very easy terms if taken soon. Apply at 17 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, 9 miles from city limits, on C., B. & Q. Railroad, on easy terms, 5 2-story houses and lots, new and complete, at $800, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500; near station, school, church, store, meat-market, etc.; houses shown free. T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

### COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—A FINE STONE house and 55 acres, known as Berger's residence; house contains eleven (11) large rooms, basement, and observatory; splendid outbuildings; lawn beautifully laid out; living brook flows near the residence; several springs (one mineral); splendid orchard; scenery not to be surpassed; situated one mile from Burlington, Wis., on the banks of the Fox River. For further particulars inquire by letter or in person of E. BERGER, Burlington, Racine Co., Wis. N. B. Views of the place can be seen at this office.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA HOMES, THE MOST ELEvated, fertile, and healthy locations; close to railroad and Chicago colony. Forty acres or more only $1.25 per acre. Every settler is delighted. Send stamps for views, maps, and information. Open every evening. Those wishing to locate with the large Garden City Colony should call on Saturday night. CORBETT, SMITH & CO., 202 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

### HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A VERY HANDSOME TURNOUT, CONSISTING OF one very fine side-bar top-buggy and harness, and a very fast young horse, very stylish, and 6 years of age; any person can ride or drive him, afraid of nothing, and stands without tying; to be sold together or separate at a great sacrifice, and a trial of seven days allowed; no horse-jockey need apply; sold for no fault only the sickness of the owner. Apply at 320 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALE OF A CAR-LOAD OF WORK-horses; also 3 trotting horses,—one of them will trot in 2:30 or better, and the others about 3 minutes—and a large lot of buggies, carriages, express and grocery wagons, and harness, at WREN & CO.'S, 196 and 198 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—7 HORSES FIT FOR ALL USE, warranted sound, and one week's trial given; 2 extension-top carriages as good as new, 3 phaetons nearly new, sold at great sacrifice; 2 buggies made by Coan & TenBroeke; 1 side-spring by Pennoyer & Co., top, side-bars; 1 platform spring peddlers' wagon, as good as new, must be sold to pay advances; 3 top delivery-wagons, 2 open; large stock of new and second-hand harness. Horses, wagons to let by the day or week. Money advanced. Will sell on monthly payments. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A GOOD SERVICEABLE horse and spring truck to sell cheap for cash. Address Z 39, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN ELEGANT TWO-SEAT carriage in splendid condition, with shafts and adjustable pole. Inquire this week at 464 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BREWSTER (OF BROOME-ST.) T cart, good as new, and side-bar buggy; cheap. Apply to J. G. MEMHARD, Club Stable, 31 Pine-st.

SPEED FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP driving offers his entire establishment for sale.

WALKER—Brown gelding, 15¾ high, 10 years old, by St. Lawrence, dam by Gen. Knox, has no record; can show close to 2:30; smooth gaited, steady, and warranted sound and kind; pedigree guaranteed as represented.

HAMBLETONIAN—A very handsome gray gelding, 15¾ high, 8 years old; no more stylish roadster was ever harnessed, very steady, needs no boots, can beat 2:40; with training will trot down in the thirties; afraid of nothing; lady can drive him, and without exception one of the grandest roadsters in the West; attracts attention wherever he goes. Any gentleman wishing to purchase can ride after either of these horses and judge for themselves as to their merits. Also, top side-bar road wagon (by Brewster & Co., of Broome-st., New York) nearly new. A fine double harness and one single harness. Above can be seen at stable No. 210 Indiana-st, between Clark and Dearborn-sts.

TO LIVERY MEN AND DEALERS—THE LARGest stock of buggies, carriages, and harness (new and second hand) wholesale and retail, at WREN & CO'S., 196 and 198 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOLID BUSINESS HORSE; will give order on furniture manufacturer for same. Call at store at 150 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A COMPLETE DELIVERY rig, horse, harness, and very light wagon. Must be cheap for cash. Address, giving price, Z 25, Tribune office.

### BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

9 HUBBARD-COURT—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, rooms en suite; also single rooms to young men.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR gent and wife; also single rooms for gents, with board. References exchanged.

353 SOUTH STATE-ST. — THE CLARENCE House, between Van Buren and Harrison-sts.—Desirable rooms, with first-class board, at low rates.

690 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. References exchanged.

697 WABASH-AV.—A SECOND-STORY FRONT alcove room; has a private bath; table boarders accommodated; references required.

1346 PRAIRIE-AV. — CONVENIENT AND well-furnished and unfurnished rooms, with good board. Best of references required.

West Side.

56 SOUTH ANN-ST.—ROOMS FURNISHED AND unfurnished, with board, including alcove.

130 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., CORNER ADAMS—Pleasant and well-furnished front rooms, with board; family private; location desirable.

153 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—BOARD FOR GENtleman and wife or two gentlemen. Modern improvements. References required.

338 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — DESIRALE rooms for families and single gentlemen, with board.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FURNISHED or unfurnished, private family. Address Z 38, Tribune office.

North Side.

62 RUSH-ST.—EAST FRONT ALCOVE ROOMS for two gents and wives; also good room for two single gents; midday dinner; table equal to the best; 10 minutes' walk from Madison-st. 'Buses pass the door every few minutes.

Hotels.

MONROE HOUSE, 71 EAST MONROE-ST.—NEWly opened: nearly furnished front suites or single rooms; dining-room furnished, with reading-room to rent.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st. First-class board $6 to $7 per week; transient, $1.50 per day.

ST. CLAIR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House; rooms $2 to $3 a week with or without board. Day board $4 a week.

### BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND RESIDENCE; PRIVATE FAMILY preferred; for lady and gentleman. Address full particulars and terms in writing, DUNTONS, Spirit of the Turf, 164 and 166 Washington-st.

BOARD—FAMILY OF THREE DESIRE BOARD in strictly private family; no other boarders; for good location and accommodations an extra price will be paid; North Side preferred; references exchanged. Address Z 61, Tribune office.

### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—4 FRAME HOUSES FOR $200 ON MILwaukee-av., near Chicago-av.; must be removed at once; call and make an offer. CLEMENT & SAYER, 284 and 286 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT CASHIER'S DESK AT A bargain; can be seen at Room 11 Portland Block. MANN & CONGDON.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FIRE-PROOF SAFE, COST $190, will take $90, at store 150 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—BLACK HILLERS, GET YOUR OUTfits, rifles, blankets, etc., at Government Goods Depot, 81 East Randolph-st.

### FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

A. A.—MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURniture without removal, or on good collaterals. C. B. WILSON, 118 Randolph-st., Room 3.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER, AND money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office, 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON FURNITURE, WITHOUT removal, warehouse receipts, and good collaterals. PARRY, Room 8, 93 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, JEWELRY, diamonds, machinery, chattels in warehouse, or any good collaterals. 163 Washington-st., Room 23.

SMALL SUMS TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, AND mortgages bought. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, machinery, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY. Private Banker, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

7 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO suit. See our card on the first page. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$2,000 AMOUNTS AND UPWARDS TO LOAN at 8 per cent interest on productive Chicago real estate and improved farms in Northern Illinois. DEAN & PAYNE, northeast corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

$500. $750, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, AND other sums to suit to loan at current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

### TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 209 WEST Madison-st.:
146 Aberdeen-st., 9 rooms, $20; 277½ Fulton-st., house 8 rooms, $18; 789 West Adams-st., 8 rooms, $40; 241 Fulton-st., 5 rooms and barn, $15; 9 South May-st., 11 rooms and barn, $50; 51 North Ann-st., brick, 11 rooms, $30; 86 Walnut-st., 6 rooms, $12; second floor, 6 rooms, $16; 358 West Lake-st., second floor, 7 rooms, $18; third floor, 4 rooms, $8; 354 Fulton-st., cottage, $20; 90 Walnut-st., 8 rooms and barn, $20; 17 South Ann-st., 7 rooms and barn, $25; 61 North Ashland-av., 10 rooms, $25; 75 South Peoria-st., 10 rooms, $38; 748 West Washington-st., 12 rooms and barn, $45; 60 Forest-av., 10 rooms, $25; 225 West Van Buren-st., 8 rooms, $25; 547 and 549 Fulton-st., 10 rooms each, $25; 365 West Indiana-st., 6 rooms, $8; 208 West Lake-st., 25 rooms, for boarding-house; 44 Winchester-av., cottage, $20; 862 Fulton-st., 10 rooms, $30; 118 West Lake-st., 7 rooms, third floor, $12; 220 North Green-st., 6 rooms, $12; 80 North Carpenter-st., 7 rooms, $15; 154 North Carpenter-st., 7 rooms, $15; 117 West Ohio-st., 4 rooms, $8; 261 West Madison-st., 2 store-rooms, $25, and others.

TO RENT—747, 749, AND 751 WEST ADAMS-ST., 10-room, octagon stone front, modern improvements, complete; furnace, gas-fixtures, bath, etc., hard-wood finish, in perfect order, only $40.
111 and 117 South Robey, corner Madison-st., 14-room stone front, modern improvements, only $50; in first-class order; stables, large yard, etc. Apply to owner, 785 and 787 West Madison-st., or between 12 and 1 at Room 50, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—149 ROBEY-ST., BETWEEN MONROE and Adams, 10-room octagon stone-front, all modern improvements, complete; gas fixtures, furnace, baths, etc.; hard wood finish; in perfect order; only $40.
778 West Adams-st., a fine 7-room brick house in fine order; possession at once; $20 to a good party. Apply at 785 and 787 West Madison-st., or between 12 and 1 at Room 50, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble front corner Ashland-av. and Fulton-st.; 9 rooms; rent $50. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 330 AND 362 MARSHFIELD-AV., one block west of Ashland-av. W. H. LOOMIS & CO., 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3 7-ROOM COTTAGES IN COMPLETE order, at $15 per month. Apply at No. 28 Pratt-place, between Hoyne and Leavitt and Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES WELL LOCATED, $6, $8, $10, $15, $20, $30; sell on monthly payments. JOHN F. EBERHART, 107 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS FRAME HOUSE No. 352 Warren-av., west of Hoyne; has 12 rooms; all modern improvements; good barn. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—928 MONROE-ST., TWO-STORY stone-front, double parlors, dining-room and kitchen on main floor, new house, with four mantels, two water-closets, four stationary washstands, furnace, etc. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—53 ASHLAND-AV., WITH BARN; water on every floor; low to a private family. Apply at 57 Ashland-av., or 357 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST RESIDENCE IN CHIcago—With barn and large lot, 75 Warren-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, 592 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—17 HAMILTON-AV., TWO-STORY AND basement brick; $35 per month. MANN & CONGDON, 11 Portland Block.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE AND PREMISES NO. 19 South May-st., cheap to a good tenant. A. T. GALT, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—47 CAMPBELL PARK, OCTAGON 10-room brick house, gas, hot and cold water, bath, speaking-tubes, 3 marble wash-basins, etc., cheap to the right party. E. B. PEASE, 97 Clark-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling 53 South Carpenter-st., 15 rooms, gas-fixtures. Rent low. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES, TWO-STORY AND basement stone-fronts, 657 and 659 Adams-st. J. A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF TEN rooms No. 313 West Monroe-st. Rent $40 per month.

TO RENT—850 WEST MADISON-ST.—8 ROOMS; modern improvements; large lot, $30. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, 95 CLARK-ST.—COTtage 243 Congress-st., $22; cottage 34 Boston-av., $18; 6 rooms 170 South Green-st., $18; No. 99 Winchester-av., brick, newly painted, etc., $30; brick cottage 230 West Taylor-st., $12; 60 Union Park-place, stone-front, $30; cottage 1392 Wentworth-av., $10.

TO RENT—151 LOOMIS-ST., NEAR STREET-CARS, 11 rooms, good cellar, large grounds; low to a good tenant. C. W. STEVENS, 158 State-st.

TO RENT—413 MONROE-ST., 2-STORY FRAME, brick basement. 70 Centre-av., 3-story stone front, 14 rooms. C. W. STEVENS, 158 State-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 277 SOUTH WOOD-ST., block from street-cars, with gas, water, etc. Apply at 841 Fulton-st. Price, $30.

TO RENT—7-ROOM COTTAGE, 86 WOOD-ST., near Madison. Rent, $20; also 9-room house 948 Polk-st., near Western-av. Rent low. Apply at 685 Madison-st., second story.

South Side.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. House furnished. Low price to prompt tenant. Will not rent for boarding-house. Apply to A. H. REED, 92 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—388, 390, 392 CALUMET-AV. NEAR Twenty-ninth-st., three-story and basement, cheap to first-class tenants. BULLOCK BROS., 149 State-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1—NO. 128 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., between Calumet and Prairie-avs., basement cottage of 8 rooms, furnished throughout; bath-room and laundry, with all modern improvements, stable and room for coachman. Apply to MRS. C. C. DUFFIELD, 1317 Shurtleff-av., ten blocks west from cottage on Twenty-ninth-st.

TO RENT—1463 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER THIRTY-second-st., two story and basement, octagon stone front, every modern convenience, fine neighborhood; cheap to good party. H. P. BALDWIN, 88 La Salle-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—THOSE ELEGANT 2-STORY, BASEment, and Mansard roof houses on Thirty-fifth-st., at the head of the Grand Boulevard. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 344 VERNON-AV., FINE MARBLE front, with brick stable; $40 per month; also two splendidly-built brick houses, two stories, with Mansard roof, all modern improvements, parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; $30 each per month. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, No. 1307 Bowen-av. at $30 per month; No. 2-story and basement octagon front brick house, No. 1111 Forty-first-st., at $25 per month. Both near Cottage Grove-av. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1080 WABASH-AV.; MODERN IMprovements; rent $30 per month. J. S. GOULD, Room 12 McCormick Block.

TO RENT—NO. 5 PARK-ROW, 14 ROOMS, NEAR corner Twelfth-st. and Michigan-av.; will be painted and calcimined. J. H. ROFF, 14 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—THE MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE NO. 29 Twenty-fifth-st., having 14 rooms, in perfect order; will be rented to good party very low. Apply at Room 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—COMPLETE FURNISHED HOUSE, South Side, fifteen minutes' walk from town; 13 rooms. One near Twenty-fifth-st. One near Thirty-third-st. H. W. HOWE, 26 Portland Block.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY BRICK DWELLING WITH 12 rooms, on Ellis-av., well furnished; rent payable in board on reasonable terms. A J N, Room 67 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—MY TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT residence, 985 Indiana-av., near Twenty-first-st.; parlors, library, dining-room, and large bedroom, first floor; large barn. Apply either at residence or office. O. P. CURRAN, New York Life, 174 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 75 FORREST-AV., 5 rooms, 3 closets, bath-room, and pantry. Apply at cottage, or to MEYER BALLIN, 524 South Halsted.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL TWO-STORY AND basement stone-front dwelling-house, 168 Forest-av.; furnace and modern improvements. Apply to E. S. WELLS, 61 South Water-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, 1080 WABASH-av., in good order, 9 rooms, etc.; to a good party will rent cheap. 1078 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURnished sandstone front, near Thirty-first-st. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—467 MICHIGAN-AV.—15 ROOMS, $50 per month. Inquire of W. M. DEE, 22 East Quincy-st., between State and Dearborn.

TO RENT—DIRT CHEAP—2-STORY FRAME, 1450 State-st., store and 8 rooms, $18; also 16 Irving-place, 2-story and basement, 6 rooms, very nice neighborhood, $16. COX & BARNES, 146 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—125 THIRD-AV.—15 ROOMS, suitable for boarding-house. Apply to P. A. NEWTON, rear of 127 Third-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, 1024 Michigan-av.; modern improvements and furnace. Inquire at 1026 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—$16—233 PORTLAND-AV., NEAR Twenty-eighth-st., 2-story dwelling; small barn. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MARBLE SWELL-FRONT dwelling on Michigan-av., south of Eighteenth-st., large barn, etc. Apply to GEO. C. NEWBURY, 164 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE AND LARGE FURNISHED house on Prairie-av., north of Twenty-second-st. Dining and family bed-room on first floor. Address Z 70, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE NEAR Lincoln Park, 9 rooms, large yard, $35; two pleasant cottages on Twenty-fifth-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs., at $20 and $23. JAMES W. PORTER, 19 Bryan Block, corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, BRICK basement, southwest corner Belden-av. and Halsted-st., 8 rooms; parlor, dining, sitting-room, and kitchen on main floor; all improvements; two blocks from street-cars. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT 3-STORY stone-front dwellings, 71 Rush-st.; complete in every respect. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.; also to L. C. PARDEE, 136 State-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DWELLING 332 INDIANA-st.; stone front; 3-story and L. GEORGE C. NEWBERRY, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—SEVERAL 3-STORY AND BASEMENT houses in first-class repair, all grained and clean, in best neighborhood on North Side. Apply at 258 Ontario-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE IN THE GROVE north city limits, two blocks of horse-cars; $12.50; really worth $25. Apply 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front, No. 230 Erie-st., between State and Dearborn; 9 rooms; all modern improvements. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 330 AND 334 HURON-ST., THREE story and basement brick houses, with all the modern improvements. Rent $45 per month. Apply to OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., corner Lake and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, CORner of Hurlbut and Grant-place. One on Belden-av. One on Grant-place; all near Lincoln Park; no basements. M. PORTER, 14 Grant-place.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—BRICK DWELLING, with barn, on North Side, opposite Lincoln Park; dwelling contains gas fixtures, furnace, bath, hot and cold water. Inquire of owner, B. W EISENDRATH, 210 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND LINCOLN-av. cars, No. 1 locality, three-story and basement brick, south front, modern conveniences, splendid octagon brick, 12 rooms; 10-room marble-front, furnace and fixtures, all very low to good tenants; English basement bricks, 8 rooms, $20. CHAS. N. HALE.

TO RENT—ONLY $45—368 OAK-ST., CORNER Rush, nearly new 12-room brick. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—25 FEET FRONT HOUSE BY 40 FEET deep, octagon front, 2-story and basement, 304 Ohio-st., between Cass and Rush. Inquire of W. H. ADAMS, 91 Elm-st.

### TO RENT—HOUSES.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., corner of Madison:

WEST SIDE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1021 | West Adams-st., 8 rooms | $17 |
| 211 | and 213 West Randolph-st., 23 rooms | |
| 420 | Fulton-st., large house, yard, and stable | |
| 64 | Union Park-place, 9 rooms, stone-front | 30 |
| 31 | North Ada-st., corner Carroll, brick, 10 rooms | 30 |
| 784 | West Madison-st., corner Robey, 10 rooms | 35 |
| 22 | Hamilton-av., 10 rooms, brick, furnace, etc. | 25 |
| 69 | North Sheldon-st., 3-story stone-front, barn, etc | 35 |
| 950 | West Lake-st., cottage, 5 rooms | 12 |
| 120 | North Halsted-st., 2-story | 12 |
| 218 | South Leavitt-st., 2-story and basement brick | 35 |
| | NORTH SIDE. | |
| 22 | Seminary-av., 2-story, barn, large yard | |
| | Menteno-st., 10 rooms, and basement | 15 |
| 346 | North LaSalle, near Oak, elegant marble-front | |
| 353 | North LaSalle-st., 3-story stone-front | |
| | SOUTH SIDE. | |
| 50 | Twenty-fourth-st., brick, 12 rooms, bath, etc. | |
| 929 | Michigan-av., brick, 11 rooms, and barn | |
| 14 | Vincennes-place, brick, 10 rooms | 20 |
| 271 | Michigan-av., 2-story, 9 rooms | 20 |

TO RENT—BRICK DWELLING, 2-STORY AND basement, with all modern improvements; rent, $500 per annum. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN, 43 Exchange Building.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT dwelling, with chandeliers, gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, furnace, etc.; $40 per month. J. S. GOULD, McCormick Block, Room 12.

TO RENT—TWO 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK houses, 12 rooms, first-class; all modern improvements; $45 per month. SEMPLE, 50 Twenty-fourth.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK AND RIDGELAND, good houses with large grounds. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36, 149 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—IN MAYWOOD, NEAR depot, fine large new house, stone cellar, well, cistern, and barn. G. P. K., 581 West Erie-st.

TO RENT—PARTIES CONTEMPLATING A RESIdence in the suburbs are invited to call on the undersigned, who has a number of desirable places at Summerdale and Ravenswood to rent or for sale on easy terms; lake water; 7 cents fare. R. GREER, southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts.

TO RENT—NICE COTTAGES AND LARGE LOTS (one 5 acres) 2 blocks from depot at Clyde, South Englewood, and Washington Heights. To good tenants prices made to suit. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TO GOOD TENANTS, NICE new houses at Ridgeland, near Oak Park. Large grounds and pleasant surroundings. EDMUND A. CUMMINGS, 134 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—ONE OF THE FINEST houses on the ridge, 12 rooms, large grounds, good barn, all in good order, and will be rented reasonably to a good tenant. Pindle & Co., at the depot, will show the house. GEORGE P. LEE, Fond du Lac, Wis.

### TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING over stores on Twenty-second-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. HENRY WOOD, 83 Madison-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen or ladies, No. 10 Sherman-st. No change 1st of May. Transients taken.

TO RENT—AT 1385 WABASH-AV. (OLD NUMber), unfurnished, all conveniences, two suites; also front parlor, $10 to $12. Convenient to day board.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ROOMS IN SUITES CONVENiently fitted up for families, or renting for lodgings, at 267 and 273 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY-furnished, cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS ON THIRD, fourth, and fifth floors of northeast corner State and Monroe-sts., by E. S. PIKE, Room 10, 70 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; house has changed hands; also basement to rent. 634 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK—SUITES OF six rooms (modern improvements), suitable for housekeeping; light and airy; rent cheap. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6-ROOM FLATS, WEST MADison-st., only $15 and $20. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND APARTMENTS BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.
43 Third-av., 3 rooms, $13.
45 and 47 Third-av., suites 3 rooms, $8 to $12.
234 LaSalle-st., suites of 4 rooms, very fine.
234 LaSalle-st., 2 rooms, $10.
107 Fifth-av., second and third floors.
763 Wabash-av., 5 rooms, second story, $30.
WEST SIDE.
778 West Madison-st., 5 rooms, $16.
244 South Morgan-st., 4 rooms, $10.
84 West Washington-st., 5 rooms, $10.
299 West Randolph-st., 5 rooms, $18.
301 West Randolph-st., 5 rooms, corner, $18.

### TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—4-STORY BRICK STORE, NO. 87 SOUTH Water-st., just west of State. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—4-STORY AND BASEment store, steam power, if desired, 6 Market-st. Ditto store (and power) 4 Market-st. Store 25x85 corner Lake and Market-sts. Large, light basement corner Lake and Market-sts. Apply to H. M. SHERWOOD, 70 State-st.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING—STORES, lofts, rooms. Splendid light; first, second, and third floors; power; new engine. Stores 254 and 256 Fifth-av. S. L. BROWN, 252 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—A FINE STORE ON RANDOLPH-ST., near Clark, very cheap; must be rented this week. S. R. HURFORD, 120 Randolph-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—STORE 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE THE Palmer House. H. SAMPSON, 144 LaSalle-st., or B. GROSSMAN, Room 3, 146 Dearborn-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICES ON SECOND FLOOR of the Otis Block at $25 per month. Apply at Room 1.

TO RENT — OFFICES, NORTHWEST CORNER Clark and Madison-sts.; very light; good for engravers, architects, etc.; $5, $10, $15 per month. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE OFFICES 155 LASALLE-ST., corner of Arcade-court; whole or in part. Apply to McCORMICK BROS. & FINDLAY, 155 LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—DOCK—CORNER GROVE AND TWENfirst-sts., 165 feet front on river, with railroad connections. Apply to 14 Clark-st., Room 4, or to 89 Centre-av.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT, 50X80, CORNER Sheldon and Madison-sts. Apply at Jefferson Hotel, 487 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PART BASEMENT, MAJOR BLOCK, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts. To the right business favorable terms. Apply in bookstore, Major Block.

TO RENT—THAT LARGE COAL-YARD CORNER of Beach and Forquer-sts., connected with the C. & A. R. R. and the Ft. Wayne R. R. by switches. Has been occupied for years by the Diamond Coal Company. So many of the fixtures as do not belong to the yard for sale. Apply to RENO & LITTLE, 68 Kingsbury-st.

TO RENT—PARTIES IN SEARCH OF PREMISES suitable for manufacturing purposes, with engine and boiler complete, at reasonable rent, can learn of such on application to Chicago White Lead and Oil Company, corner of Green and Fulton-sts.

### WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman 2 unfurnished rooms on the North Side, east of Clark-st., south of Chicago-av. No boarding-housekeepers need reply. State price and location. Address G 51, Tribune office.

WATED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, A small furnished room on Michigan-av., north of Twelfth-st. Address Z 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED house, on West Side, by a responsible, careful tenant, where owner would board for rent. Address Z 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A SMALL FAMILY without children, four to six pleasant rooms. Address, stating terms and location, Z 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN OR NEAR THE CITY, furnished cottage or flat; state rent. Address Z 63, Tribune office.

### BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN WHO FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS has been associated with the house of Geo. King & Son, New York, as buyer and salesman of hatters' furs, fancy furs, and skins (the house of Geo. King & Son being dissolved), desires a partner to carry on this business, or would superintend the manufacturing of fancy furs and skins, having had 40 years' experience in that branch. Undoubted references of the highest respectability promised. Address GEO. S. MAWSON, 247 West Thirty-ninth-st., New York.

A FINE BUSINESS CHANCE—WE WILL SELL or exchange a fine business. Furnaces, stoves, and tinners' tools. Call and examine. 71 and 73 Lake-st., up-stairs.

A VERY DESIRABLE BAKERY FOR SALE OR rent. Inquire on premises, No. 250 Ogden-av., near Honore-st.

AT A BARGAIN—CHOICE STOCK OF GROCERies and fixtures for sale cheap for cash; corner stand, doing good cash business; South Side. Also, horses and wagons. Address Z 35, Tribune office.

A PARTY WITH A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS can secure a good paying business; profits from $50 to $100 per month. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST-PAYING SMALL hotels of the South Side; every thing complete; reason for selling, going to retire. 90 East Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT LOUDEN, IA., ON THE C. & N. W. R. R., 170 miles west of Chicago, a first-class hotel and eating-house, on reasonable terms; two daily passenger-trains to dine. Address R. R. EATING-HOUSE, Louden, Ia.

FOR SALE—BY NEWELL & MOSHER, REAL ESTATE Agents, 188 West Madison-st., saloon, newly fitted, with restaurant fixtures, all complete, on Madison-st., near Halsted; no better location in the city; rent low to a good party; one-half cash.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A VALUABLE PROPRIEtary article; has good trade, large profits; a first-class business. Call to-day at 203 and 205 Wabash-av., third floor.

$10,000 WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man with the above amount to increase a profitable cash business. No opposition. Principals address Z 68, Tribune office, stating where an interview can be had. A thorough investigation solicited.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

BABY CARRIAGES—POSITIVELY LAST TWO days of the Assignee's sale, 109 State-st.

CITY MAPS AND ATLAS FOR SALE CHEAP—A full set of city maps mounted; also Peltzer's city atlas, 2 volumes, handsomely bound. R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, 155 LaSalle-st.

FACILITIES UNSURPASSED FOR REMOVING furniture to and storing same in fire-proof warehouse, 160 West Monroe. Money loaned at 10 per cent.

MASONRY—JOBBING DONE IN ALL BRANCHES of plastering and brickwork in good style at low figure. Address PLASTERER, 128 Newberry-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A MAP BACK—ADdress Z 62, Tribune office.

$2,500 A YEAR TO AGENTS. OUFIT AND A $25 shot gun free. For terms address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

### SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE, nearly new; cost $100; will be sold for half-price. Call at 85 South Clark-st., Room 12.

### WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN AS CLERK in a grocery store at 144 East Twenty-second-st. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY CONversant with double entry bookkeeping, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Compensation first year $600. Address, with references, D I P, P. O. Box 193.

Trades.

WANTED—A BOY THAT UNDERSTANDS BINDing check-books and making tablets at C. P. BASSETT & CO.'S, 74 and 76 Randolph-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM COAT AND pant makers. Address HILL & FULLER, Beloit, Wis.

WANTED—A GOOD PLUMBER AT 861 WABASH-av. A. McDONALD.

WANTED—CARPENTERS FOR JOBBING AND trimming; first-class men only. Must go to work at noon Friday. J. TOMLINSON, northeast corner of Franklin and Congress-sts.

WANTED—AT 274 AND 276 MADISON-ST., UPstairs, four carpenters. Bring tools ready to work. C. H. FARGO & CO.

WANTED—3 CABINET MAKERS THIS MORNing. Steady work and pay every Saturday night to good men. SWINEY BROS., 19 and 21 North Clinton-st., second floor.

WANTED—AT 7 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, 15 marble-polishers at 605 Carroll-av. A. KNODSON.

WANTED—PLUMBER AT JAMES McLAUGHLIN'S, 1764½ South Halsted-st., corner Fortieth; one that ain't afraid of dirty work preferred.

WANTED—GOOD COAT, VEST, AND PANTALOON hands. Call early at 235 State-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AT 7 O'CLOCK, WITH tools, on corner Prairie-av. and Thirtieth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CABINETMAKER for fine work. Apply at F. R. WOLFINGER'S, northwest corner of Lincoln and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERERS AT 1033½ INDIANA-av.

WANTED—PLASTERERS—8 FIRST-CLASS CORnice hands immediately. Call at jobs 1439 Prairie-av., Warren-av. and Leavitt-st., or 136 Walnut-st. in the evening.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PHOTOgraph-gallery and learn the business; good wages to good man. Art Gallery, 28 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LIVE MEN TO TAKE AGENTS' guide, 4th year; circulation over 10,000; 3 months, 10 cents. JAMES P. SCOTT, 89 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW PATENT ARTIcles, chromos, stationery, and notions. Best terms given. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 186 State.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO DO WORK IN BARber shop and bathing room; good wages given. 381 State-st., corner Twelfth.

WANTED—A BOY TO DO GENERAL WORK IN store. Call before 10 o'clock. 235 State-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD; ONE that is excellent in buying trimming for dressmakers; don't come unless you are well recommended. 226 South State-st., Room 23.

WANTED—COLLECTOR AND SALESMEN—MUST be of genteel appearance, and deposit $150 as security. 125 South Clark-st., Room 20.

WANTED—A BOY TO WORK IN A GROCERY store. Must understand the business. Apply at 260 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—A STRONG ACTIVE BOY TO WORK at the Turkish Baths, 205 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN TO handle inks on commission. A very fine opening is offered to a reliable man. Address, giving references, Z 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH MAN WHOSE WEIGHT is not more than 125 pounds, to do a variety of work about the house; reference required. Address Z 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN TO TAKE orders for Holden's Glycerine Polish Blacking. Call at 187 and 189 East Kinzie-st.

### WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good cook and first-class ironer; no washing; none but those who can come well recommended need apply. 379 Superior-st., east of Pine.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH REFERences, to do general housework, except washing. 89 Warren-av.

WANTED—AT 919 WARREN-AV., A GIRL FOR light work; age, 14 to 16; one who has had some experience.

WANTED—A DINING-ROOM GIRL AT GALENA Hotel, 50 North Wells-st. Call from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. to-day.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in private family of three; wages, $2.50 per week. Apply at 399 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; well recommended. No. 840 West Monroe.

Milliners.

WANTED—FANCY BRAID HAT-SEWERS; WORK given out to good sewers. H. C. CRITTENDEN & CO., 143 State-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARPET-SEWER competent to fit. Apply at store 75 East Van Buren-st., between 11 and 3.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER BY A MIDDLE-aged gentleman; light work and low wages. Address Z 53, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN, NORWEGIAN AND AMERican girls for all kinds of housework; good places waiting. Employment office, 116 East Washington-st., Room 60.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BOOK-FOLDERS; NONE BUT GOOD hands. J. J. SPALDING & CO., 158 Clark-st., fifth floor.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESLADY IN DRY goods store. Address, with references, Z 34, Tribune office.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; HAS had 10 years' experience in retail dry goods trade; speaks German; best of references given. Address Z 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 20; 3 years' experience in railroad office. Address Z 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF 13 YEARS' experience in a wholesale or retail drug store; is competent, industrious, temperate, and good address; good references. Address Z 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; HAVE some experience in grocery trade; well acquainted in the city; best of reference. Z 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH BOOKkeeper possessing the highest commendable references; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address Z 64, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN UNMARRIED MAN (English) as plain kitchen flower gardener and groom. Address E, Post-Office Riverside, Cook Co., Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR TO take care of horses by a young man of good experience. Address G T, 137 McGregor-st., city.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG, ACTIVE boy, 19 years of age; is capable and willing; can furnish the best of references from former employer in this city; can do most any kind of work. Address DAVE, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A STOUT YOUNG MAN wants work in a warehouse or packing-room; is a first-class marker, packer, and worker; reference if needed. Z 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG MAN 18 years old in a commission house to do general work; can give good reference and recommend; will work cheap for a good house. C 90, Tribune office.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework and tend to children; best of reference given. Address 465 Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND-WORK OR take care of children. Call or address ANNA SULLIVAN, Foundling's Home.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a young girl, to do second-work and plain sewing; is a fine sewer. Z 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress. Call at 18 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent German girl, for general housework; good references from present employer. 116 East Washington-st., Room 60.

### STORAGE.

BEST STORAGE IN THE CITY FOR VALUABLE goods of every description on East Washington-st. Address THOS. A. HILL, 125 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO STORAGE HOUSE—STORAGE FOR ALL household goods and general merchandise. 202 to 208 Randolph-st., Hale Building. Cash advances.

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FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, AND MERCHANDISE stored at lowest rates in fire-proof warehouse, 160 W. Monroe-st. We loan money at 10 per cent per annum.

STORAGE FOR ALL KINDS HOUSEHOLD GOODS and general merchandise, 269 and 271 State-st., Chicago. I have just opened the above spacious building, known as Ellis Block, on State-st., between Jackson and Van Buren, and solicit storage of anything in the above line. JOEL ELLIS.

### TO EXCHANGE.

A NEW OR SECOND-HAND PIANO OR ORGAN to exchange for carpenter work and material. Apply at 92 Van Buren-st.

ADVERTISER, STOCK TO EXCHANGE, BOX 1486, is at Commercial Hotel, Room 114.

EXCHANGE—COTTAGE AND LOT, SOUTH SIDE limits, near boulevards, cars, markets (20 minutes ride), for good equity. JACKSON, 116 Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE, LOTS, OR LAND FOR household goods, merchandise, or horses and wagons. Room 335 Tremont House.

TO EXCHANGE—AN 80-ACRE, FINELY-IMproved farm in Illinois; brick house, good buildings, 40 acres fruit; want good Chicago property or merchandise; also other farms. MANN & CONGDON, Room 11, 107 Dearborn-st.

### HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—LARGE, NEW, 3-POUND FEATHER pillows, only $1 each; 2 for $1.85, and 4 for $3.50, at BISHOP'S, 120 West Madison-st.

GREAT BARGAINS—PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE at greatly reduced prices. Handsome suits, $35, $55, $75, $90, $100. Dressing cases, $30, $35, $40, $45, $50. Lounges, $7.50, $10, $12, $15, $20. Easy chairs, $10, $15, $20, $25. Tables, $4, $6.50, $8, $10.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

### AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—AT NO. 44 SOUTH CLARK-st., to introduce in the city a very useful household article. Sure to take in every family.

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Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Vaudeville and novelty.

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Rice's Minstrels.

Haverly's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Mrs. Oates' English Opera Company. "La Jolie Parfumeuse."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Mary Anderson. "Ingomar."

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Engagement of George W. Thompson. "Yacup."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Hall, No. 122 LaSalle-st. Special Communication this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for work on the F. C. Degree. Visitors cordially invited. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Sec.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, No. 160, A. F. and A. M.—Regular Communication this Friday evening, April 27, at Masonic Hall, No. 76 Monroe-st. Work on F. C. Degree. Visitors cordially invited. E. ST. JOHN, W. M.
J. C. HOWELL, Sec.

HOME LODGE, No. 508, A. F. and A. M.—Regular Communication this (Friday) evening at 8 p. m., at Hall 144 Twenty-second-st. Work on the M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the Master. R. Z. HERRICK, Sec.


FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1877.

## CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were active and excited yesterday, but most of them were weak after the opening. Mess pork closed 50c per brl lower, at $16.00 asked for May and $16.17½@16.20 for June. Lard closed 12½c per 100 lbs lower, at $10.10@10.12½ for May and $10.22½@10.25 for June. Meats closed ½c lower, at 5⅝c per lb for loose shoulders, 8c for do short ribs, and 8¼c for do short clears. Highwines were firmer, at $1.09@1.09½ per gallon. Flour was active and firm. Wheat closed 4@4½c lower, at $1.56½ for May and $1.70 for June. Corn closed 1c lower, at 55¼c for May and 58c for June. Oats closed 1½c lower, at 40c for May and 41½c for June. Rye was buoyant, at 91@93½c. Barley was 2c higher, 80@82c. Hogs were quiet, and 15@20c lower, closing at $5.25@5.75. Cattle were dull and 10c lower, selling at $3.00@5.60. Sheep were unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $106.62½ in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 93⅜.

The first blow in the war seems likely to be struck at Barboschi. The Russians having anticipated the Turks in seizing the railroad bridge at that point, which crosses the River Sereth near its junction with the Danube at Galatz, the Turks have sent some gunboats up the river with instructions to destroy it. The Russian batteries and the Turkish gunboats may therefore have the first bout.

Accounts from various points in Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri are encouraging with respect to the prospects for wheat and corn. A vast amount of seeding has been done within the past two or three weeks, the farmers being moved to extra efforts in order to offset, as far as possible, the ravages of the grasshoppers, so that the acreage will largely surpass that of previous years. Good crops will find the Northwest in shape to reap the full benefit of high prices.

What especially irritates the House absentees is the fact that The Tribune correspondent, being a Committee clerk, did not disobey instructions and suppress the evidence of their delinquencies; that, in other words, he did not accept the clerkship as a bribe, but held himself free to tell the truth, no matter who might happen to be the sufferers. If he had served the Committee as a suppresser of unpleasant facts with half the zeal he served the newspaper he represents, nothing would have been heard about the clerkship.

As any observer of events might have expected, Roumania, since the passage of the Danube by the Turks to Kalafat, is about to declare war against Turkey and unite her forces with Russia. This will add to the Russian army a force already in the field around Bucharest and Kradjowa of thirty or forty thousand men, and, should the emergency require it, a total force of 100,000 well-drilled, well-disciplined, and well-armed troops. The Roumanians have only acted in the line of self-preservation. When the Russians crossed the Pruth, they fell back before them, shrewdly observing that they retired before a superior force, but when the Turks crossed the Danube, then the opportunity was offered them of making a choice, and they very wisely have cast their lot with the stronger Power.

A second letter from the Hon. Elizur Wright, the late Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, is printed this morning on our sixth page. Mr. Wright presents with great force the view that has been advocated by The Tribune, that the insurance companies should, at the time of issuing each policy, fix a definite surrender value for every year it runs. Aside from outright fraud, and mismanagement so extravagant as to be dishonest, there has been nothing in insurance by which policy-holders have been so wronged as in the matter of surrender values. Indeed, as Mr. Wright says, the bitter and just complaints of lapsing policy-holders, who have been compelled to take for their policies what the companies chose to give, are doing as much as anything else to injure the insurance business. Policy-holders should make themselves acquainted with their rights in this matter, and a person who intends to take insurance on his life should refuse to take a policy in any company that does not candidly and explicitly stipulate surrender values for each year.

Sam Randall was very confident, a week or two ago, of his ability, first, to secure the Democratic caucus nomination for Speaker of the next House, and, second, to unite the Democratic vote for his election. Latterly, however, he is not so certain of being his own successor. The candidacy of Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, which was at first thought to be a tender to some bigger craft, now appears to be entirely in earnest; and if Mr. Morrison should discover later on that he cannot command the votes necessary to elect him, it is said he will not cast his strength for Randall. The latter seemed to be weak in the South, where he is opposed by some members on the score of his high tariff doctrines, by others because of his opposition to projected measures for Southern improvements, and by the few obstructionists and implacables on account of his refusal to join in the conspiracy to defeat the Electoral count. Moreover, Sunset Cox has been carefully cultivating the good graces of the Southern Democrats of late, and there is no telling what promises he may have made and received.

Turkey was very courageous and impudent so long as she supposed that Russia would not fight; now that the Russian legions have crossed her frontiers, the Sick Man cries out to Europe for help, and expresses his conviction that "the friendly Powers, true to the feeling of benevolent intent which they have never ceased to manifest to the Ottoman Empire, will seize this opportunity to arrest the outbreak of a great war, thus sparing these countries the painful extremities with which they are threatened, and Europe herself the trouble and danger resulting from a conflict between two States,—a conflict of which the Sublime Porte can justly repudiate the entire responsibility." The cry comes too late. The war might have been arrested at any time during the past year, but he rejected every opportunity with contempt. By the signing of the protocol, and the rejection of it by the Porte, the Powers relegated Turkey to her punishment, and with that punishment there will be no interference so long as Russia confines herself to the business on hand. If there is anything more impudent than the manner in which Turkey rejected every overture for peace, it is her present outcry to Europe to stop the war.

The European war news thus far has but little of actual war in it, if we except an unconfirmed report from Turkish sources that the Russians have met a reverse on the Asiatic frontier, resulting in a loss of 800 men to the invaders. The Russian legions are pouring in over the Roumanian border, and there are now between 80,000 and 100,000 of these troops well advanced toward the Danube. One account intimates that a body of the invaders has even crossed that river in the vicinity of Gladova. All reports concur in the prediction that the several Russian corps now moving southward have a common destination, which is believed to be in the vicinity of Galatz, fifty miles or more from the point where the Danube empties into the Black Sea. All indications seem to point to this locality as the probable scene of the first great battle. So far as the Turkish provinces are known to have expressed their preferences regarding the approaching contest, there is little or no sympathy for the Porte, and, though considerable aid was expected from this source, there is no prospect that these expectations will be realized. Roumania is holding aloof, with a disposition to side openly with the Russians. Servia warns the Porte that the occupation of her territory by the Turks will be the signal for open rupture, and the Grecian islands are becoming restive, threatening to throw off their allegiance. Upon the whole, Turkey, with two powerful Russian armies threatening her from the east and north, and with her provinces outspoken in their hate of the Mussulman, has a dark future before her.

## THE WAR AND THE SPECULATORS.

The signs of war thus far have chiefly manifested themselves in this country on the Boards of Trade. The Russian Bear has been metamorphosed into a huge and impetuous Bull, who has been engaged in tossing grain in the most fantastic and amusing manner. The "scalper" has been in his element. The man who has been accustomed for some time past to hang around the outskirts of the wheat-corner all day, awaiting a turn of half a cent a bushel one way or the other, is now kept dancing and howling about to keep track of variations of several cents every few minutes. This is the very paradise (or pandemonium) of speculation. Already the wildest rumors of gain have infected the people. One man is said to have made $100,000; another four times as much; another pledged his watch for a margin and retired with $20,000 in his pocket a few hours later; the possibilities of gain are limited only by the imagination, and nobody contemplates the theory of loss. Whether this delirium of speculation will last long enough to take in a very wide circle outside of the Board of Trade depends on circumstance, and the extent of the evil it will produce will be only limited by its duration.

We speak now of the speculation, pure and simple, which has grown out of war and rumors of war. Of course there was reason for legitimate rise in the price of wheat, and in proportion of other grain and produce. The wheat market had been abnormally depressed for some months, owing mainly to the fact that Russia, anticipating war and the closing of its markets, had unloaded to Great Britain and realized on its property as rapidly as possible. The United States were informed that none of the American crops would be wanted abroad. In addition to this, the extent of the crop had been overestimated, and wheat sold far below what it was really worth. It is not surprising, therefore, that a sudden disclosure of the certainty that Great Britain would need all and more than the quantity of breadstuffs that America can supply should have given a quick and momentous impulse to the market. So far, so good. But in all this there was no reason why wheat should sell all the way from $1.65 to $1.80, and all the way back, within the space of two days. The fact seemed to be entirely ignored that, when it reached $1.80, wheat was really higher than it had ever been before. It is true that it once sold as high as $2.80 during our own war, but this was when gold was worth two and nearly three times as much as greenbacks. Now that the gold dollar is worth but a few cents more than the greenback dollar, wheat at $1.80 a bushel is higher than it ever was. Perhaps it was a gleam of something of this kind that caused it to go back yesterday at a rate which equaled the advance of the day before.

This sort of speculation will do the country no good. It is only the revival of a bad habit that will be followed by precisely the same consequences in all cases. It is the renewal of a debauch, common enough some years ago, which will bring on headaches and heartaches. The country will derive no benefit from it. The material advantage to the American people of this foreign war will depend upon its duration, and the consequent foreign demand upon American production and industry, but this speculative mania will make the material disadvantages apparent from the first. Flour already costs $1.50 per barrel more to the consumer than it cost a few weeks ago, and other commodities will follow in the same direction. The farmers, having parted with the bulk of their 1876 crop, will get no immediate benefit from the increased prices, and the war may be over before they will be able to realize on their crop of 1877. Meanwhile, the cost of living will have been increased to all by the speculative excitement, and the dollar which is earned in actual service will not be worth as much to the man who works for it, but whose compensation has not been enlarged by the speculative movement. Some men may grow suddenly rich and others suddenly poor, but this exchange of money on bets will be only detrimental to the community at large for the time being, and will in nowise affect the ultimate influence of the war upon the business of the United States.

Of course, we don't expect to put any check upon the gambling propensity of the Board of Trade speculators. They will make the most energetic use of the opportunity which the war excitement affords, and stand their individual losses and pocket their individual gains without any regard to the real condition of things. But a word of warning may keep the community from placing too much confidence in the ballooning of the Board of Trade enthusiasts, and induce people generally to avoid the infection. This country has had a sad experience in the prostration and exhaustion consequent upon the fever of speculation, and those who look calmly out into the future will prefer not to have another era of dissipation which will just as surely be followed by another era of depression.

## ROUMANIA.

The fact that the Russians are using Roumania as the territory through which to make their passage across the Danube gives that country a certain interest, and it may be that those who have only old atlases to consult will be puzzled to find where that country is located. Roumania is the name given to the united provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia (the name by which they are designated on the old maps), which were consolidated and guaranteed autonomy under a Prince of their own election by the Treaty of Paris in 1856. The new Government was organized in the following year. It comprises a part of the territory which, under the Roman Empire, was known as Dacia, and the people take their language and characteristics from the settlement of the province by Roman soldiers in the second century, after the conquest of the Dacians, who were among the most formidable foes of the early Roman Emperors. It is on this account that the people of Roumania resemble more nearly the Latin races than the Sclavic population of the neighboring provinces. The chief city is Bucharest, with a population of about a quarter of a million, and the Roumanians are fond of designating it as a new Paris. The language spoken has been definitely classed among the Romance languages, to which the French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese belong, and the people are described to be of the same mercurial character as the French and Italians. In later times the two provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia were alternately under the dictation of the Russian and Turkish Empires. After the Russian war with Turkey, in 1828, Russia exercised a protectorate over them till the peace following the war of 1857-'6, when they were consolidated as Roumania, and the independence of the new country was recognized by both Turkey and Russia. The sympathy of the Roumanian people is supposed to be largely with Russia. It is certain that the Russian troops are crossing the territory without any opposition, though that might be accounted for by the fact that the Roumanians would be powerless to resist this encroachment. There is little doubt, however, that, if the Russians confine the war to Turkish territory, they will have the full sympathy and secret, if not open, assistance of the Roumanians.

## AN IMPLACABLE FALSEHOOD CORRECTED.

A common assertion made by the anti-Hayes Implacables which will not stand the test of verification is that the condition of the blacks has not been improved in those Southern States no longer under the rule of the carpet-baggers. In the early history of reconstruction all the Southern States passed into the hands of the carpet-baggers, and all but two had been released from their rule before Mr. Hayes became President. It was in those two States, under carpet-bag rule, that the worst outrages were committed and permitted. Let us recall some of the incidents of reconstruction in the other States. Virginia, under the rule of the carpet-baggers, was a prey to constant dissension and violence very much like Louisiana and South Carolina; but, during President Grant's first term, the Administration refused the aid of troops to sustain the carpet-baggers, and a sort of compromise was made with the Conservatives of the State. Since that time there has been little complaint from Virginia. Since the natives of North Carolina have got control of their own State and the troops have been withdrawn, there has been no more political disturbance there than in any State of the Union where there are conflicting issues. In Georgia the State was taken from the carpet-baggers partly because the carpet-baggers had stolen pretty much all there was worth taking and were willing to give up, and partly by the purchase of negro votes. Since then, Georgia has made no trouble requiring the interference of the General Government, and there were in the last campaign signs of a division of the whites into two parties which will guarantee the negroes their votes as surely as the mass of laboring men at the North have theirs. There was formerly outlawry in Tennessee and even Missouri under *quasi* carpet-bag rule, but there have been no disturbances since the enfranchisement of the Confederates has enabled the people of those States to choose their own officials. In Texas, a carpet-bag Governor, when defeated in election, made an appeal to President Grant to have the military support of the Government in holding over; it was refused, and since then Texas has been as peaceable as that great frontier State ever has been. In Arkansas, Mr. James G. Blaine (now alleged to be a leader of the Implacables) appointed the Congressional Committee which recommended the policy of non-intervention that President Grant adopted; the troops were withdrawn, the carpet-baggers emigrated, and there have been no more disturbances in Arkansas. So, one after another, in one way and another, some by enlarging the franchise, some by intimidation, and some by compromise, all the Southern States except two got rid of the carpet-baggers before President Hayes was inaugurated, and since then there have been no wholesale massacres of negroes and no systematic persecution in those States. It is folly, therefore, to charge upon President Hayes a desertion of the Republican party in the South, and it is false to say that the negroes are no better protected when the carpet-baggers were ousted than they were before. President Hayes has had the opportunity of applying his policy in only two States, and in both of those he has the most public and solemn assurance from the leaders of the whites that the new Government will furnish the protection which the carpet-baggers failed to give the negroes, in which respect his policy has been more fruitful than that of his predecessor in the Southern States in which the Republicans were defeated prior to his inauguration. The Implacables had better wait and see whether the new Government of Louisiana fail to keep their pledges before blaming President Hayes for accepting them, and keep in mind that the carpet-baggers had already been driven out of twelve other States without even a pledge of protection for the negroes left behind.

## AMERICAN TRADE IN MANUFACTURES.

We gather some of the material points and facts contained in a recent letter by Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, on the subject of cotton manufactures, and the opportunity of the Americans to not only occupy the existing markets in the world for cotton goods, but to enlarge that trade indefinitely. The information is interesting, and the suggestions, though confined to the cotton manufactures, is equally applicable to all branches of American industry. In the first place, the consumption of cotton by machine manufactures is equal annually to 2,906,000,000 pounds, of which Great Britain takes 1,297,000,000 pounds, the United States, 600,000,000 pounds, and the States of Europe, outside of Great Britain, 1,009,000,000. This is equal to 6,000 bales of the average weight of American bales. The United States, therefore, consume a fraction over one-fifth of the cotton; but of the American machine-made cotton, 93 per cent is used in this country and only 7 per cent is exported; while of the cotton goods made in Great Britain 85 per cent is exported and only 15 per cent consumed at home. Switzerland and Belgium are the only other countries which produce more cotton goods than they consume or export more than they import. The number of spindles in operation in the United States and Europe is 68,660,000, of which Great Britain has 39,000,000, the United States 9,600,000, France 5,000,000, Germany 4,650,000, Russia and Poland 2,500,000, Switzerland 1,850,000, Spain 1,750,000, Austria 1,580,000, Belgium 800,000. The weight of cotton per spindle varies from sixty-seven pounds per spindle in Austria and sixty-three pounds in the United States, to thirty-three and a half pounds in Great Britain and twenty-five pounds in Switzerland. Especial attention is given to the trade policy of Belgium, which, with a population of only 5,400,000, imported in 1875 to the value of $476,000,000 and exported to the value $420,000,000, that Government still adhering to the sound old doctrine that profits are to be found in the excess of imports over exports. If the foreign commerce of the United States were proportionate to that of Belgium, it would equal $7,000,000 a year, and a small average duty of 10 per cent on the import branch of the trade would not only pay all the expenses of the Government, but pay off the debt in a generation.

The supply of cotton goods to the world is mainly furnished by Great Britain and the United States. The consumption of cotton goods in this country is equal to twelve pounds per head of the population, while in Europe it is only equal to five pounds per head. The cotton manufacture in Great Britain retained for home consumption is about six pounds per head, and on the Continent of Europe not over four and a half pounds. The exports from Great Britain to countries other than Europe and the United States is 800,000,000 pounds, while 40,000,000 pounds are sent from the United States. The export of cotton fabrics to Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Mexico, and Australia is less than *one* pound of cotton per head to the population. It follows, then, that only one-fifth of the population of these countries is supplied by machine-made cotton. There remain, therefore, outside of the United States and Europe, 800,000,000 of people whose clothing consists mainly of cotton cloth, who are yet supplied by hand-spun and woven cloth. To supply these people with machine-made cotton at the rate of five pounds per head will require 4,000,000 additional bales of cotton a year and 40,000,000 additional spindles.

The prospective market for cotton goods is capable of almost unlimited extension. As yet the hand-made cotton has been but slightly displaced in China. At present but one person in seventeen in China is supplied with machine-made cotton to the extent of five pounds in the year. A letter from one of the Chinese Commissioners to our Centennial states that previous to the War American cotton goods were in demand in China, but after 1863 they were gradually replaced with English goods. But the time is now opportune for a renewal of the trade. The English goods are so heavily loaded with clay that they have lost their character, and honest goods will find a ready market. The obstruction to the general introduction of machine-made goods is the difficulty of finding other occupation for the multitudes in those countries who are engaged in spinning and weaving by hand. Another is that they can only purchase of us by exchange of commodities, and to command an export trade we must also maintain an import one. The hand-made cotton can hardly stand a competition with machine-made cotton. The average product of one operative in a mill at Lowell, for 300 working-days of ten hours each, is equal in one year to 28,500 yards,—a production that excludes all idea of competition on the part of hand-labor. The progress of improvement in machinery, if accompanied by an increase of trade, will increase this superiority.

The United States enjoy special advantages not only to compete for the cotton trade as it now exists, but for the immense increase of that trade which is inevitable. In the contiguity to the cotton-fields, the use of water-power, the price of coal, and in the cost of iron, steel, and copper, we are even with England in all, and in some of these have the advantage; and, even so far as the rates of wages affect the cost of production, we can afford to pay higher wages and yet produce cotton cloth at a lower cost. It is assumed, upon the the experience of years, that the difference in the price of cotton in Liverpool and New York is nine-tenths of one cent per pound. If wages were 20 per cent less in Manchester than in Lowell, the difference of one-half cent per pound in the cost of cotton would be offset; and, if the difference were three-fourths of a cent, Lowell could pay 33 per cent higher wages, other items of cost being even. The wages in England and the United States are not very different. But the British manufacturer has the advantage of exemption from taxation. England imposes no municipal or national taxes, either of rates, excise, or tariff, on the machinery, materials, or processes of manufacture, or on the goods made or imported. While the American pays heavy duties on the soda-ash, bleaching powders, drugs, dyes, and chemicals used in bleaching, dyeing, and printing, the English manufacturer pays none. A yard-wide fabric of the fair average quality exported to the East, if made honestly and not loaded with other substances, can be made profitably in England or in the United States, with cotton at 12½ cents a pound, at 6 cents a square yard, and the margin between the good mill and the poor one, or between one country and the other, will not exceed half a cent a square yard. The competition for the trade of the world is within the limit of half a cent a yard on the cloth woven!

With 800,000,000 of the world's population still supplied with clothing from hand-made cloth, with the capacity at Lowell of producing cotton cloth at the rate of 28,500 yards a year from each operative, with the competition for the world's trade reduced within the limit of half a cent a square yard, with the great bulk of the raw material produced at our door, with cheap food, cheap and abundant fuel, with skill and labor equal to any demand, there is no reason why the United States may not at once grasp the existing trade, and gradually and rapidly enlarge and extend it to double its present magnitude. The only thing standing in the way is the barbaric policy to which the nation clings. It taxes the product at every stage. It taxes the capital employed in machinery and buildings, and it taxes the machinery and buildings. It taxes every drug, or chemical, or dye. It taxes the oil and the fuel. It taxes the packing-cases. It taxes the goods when made. It taxes the vessels that transports the goods to market, and it taxes heavily and inordinately all the goods and materials which are received in exchange. The only obstacle in the way of the United States grasping and retaining the world's trade in cotton manufactures is the inexorable ignorance which insists on the prohibition of all commercial intercourse with other nations. What is true of the foreign trade in cotton goods is also true on another scale of other branches of industry. American industry is shackled and imprisoned. It exists in spite of the Governmental efforts to crush it. If those shackles were removed, and American manufacturers made as free as in other lands, they would soon settle the question of competition.

## THE SHRIEKING SHIRKERS.

The publication by The Tribune of a list showing the number of times each member of the Illinois House of Representatives has failed to answer to roll-call since the termination of the Senatorial contest seems to have operated like the display of a red rag upon an infuriated bull. The list was procured by our correspondent in accordance with specific instructions from the editor of this paper, the purpose being to inform the people of Illinois with the utmost possible accuracy concerning the manner in which their interests have been looked after by the members of the Legislature elected to perform that especial duty. The correspondent obeyed instructions, and from the best data within reach supplied the desired information, the importance and value of which are more than ever apparent from the furious demonstrations of rage which were yesterday showered upon the reporter who furnished the objectionable matter for publication. A glance at the history of this question of absenteeism will discover what cause the shrieking shirkers have for venting their malice and airing their billingsgate after the manner of yesterday. The hindrance to the progress of business growing out of the absence of nearly one-half of the members of the Legislature during nearly one-half of the time had of late grown so serious as to demand that measures be taken to remedy the evil, and with this view an address was telegraphed from Springfield to the daily press of the State, by the request of such of the members of both Houses as had remained at their posts, and printed last Monday, setting forth the fact that, "owing to the continued absence of at least two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly, the business of legislation has been almost suspended"; that members came each week to Springfield Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, and, after waiting until Thursday night or Friday morning, traveled home again, or wherever they chose to go, on their railroad passes. It was urged that the people of the State take the matter in hand and insist that these members "return at once to Springfield and remain there until the business of the session is transacted"; and that, "if members will not stay here, let public meetings be held and resolutions adopted asking them to resign, to the end that men may be elected who will stay here and give attention to public business."

The publication of this vigorous protest failing to produce the desired result, an effort was made on Tuesday last by Mr. Wentworth, of Cook, to secure the passage of a resolution in the House authorizing the official examination of the Journal to ascertain from the roll-call the number of times each member had answered to his name, and had failed to answer. Here was an opportunity to obtain an accurate report for publication, but the House refused to pass the resolution. Thereupon The Tribune correspondent obtained from the record the information in question, and it was forwarded by telegraph and published in our issue of Wednesday, April 25, and, excepting a few errors which occurred in transmission, the figures were accurate; but to make certain of correctness we print this morning a copy received by mail. Mention was also made in this connection of the sufficient excuses for absence of several members who had been called away by illness and death at home, or were required to be absent by official business. The publication of the names of the absentees has hit hard, just as we supposed it would. The men who were drawing pay each week for seven days' work and doing three and one-half days' work were not disturbed on account of this anomalous state of things until their names appeared in print, and the record of their neglect of the people's business was placed before the people. If the record is faulty, the chronic absentees are alone to blame, for they refused to permit it to be made up officially. The record, however, is not faulty unless it be that it fails to tell the whole truth—it gives no account of the actual number of days each member has been wholly absent from his seat, which in many cases would average fully one-half the time. The Tribune would gladly have printed for the information of its readers a summary of the call of the House each morning upon being called to order by the Speaker, but since no such call is allowed no perfect record of their shortcomings is available; therefore we must be content with such information as the absentees are unable to withhold from the press.

Concerning the charge that the correspondent of The Tribune has drawn pay throughout the session as clerk of several House Committees, and has not performed the services required of him in that capacity,—we have to say that the editor of this paper was not aware that the correspondent was serving in the capacity mentioned, or in any capacity whatsoever save as correspondent of The Tribune. It appears, however, that his services gave entire satisfaction to the respective Committees up to the time of the publication of the names of the absentees; and it therefore follows, either that the Committeemen have been derelict in their duties in not sooner discovering the fact that their clerk was not earning his pay, or else that the whole matter of the Committee clerkship is now brought forward out of revenge and spite. In any event, the shrieking shirkers will not succeed in diverting public attention from their own outrageous neglect of the people's interests in any such way. They were elected by the people—the correspondent was not; they are responsible to the people for the disgraceful idleness which has signalized the present Legislature over all its predecessors, and no exhibition of petty malice toward the person or the newspaper responsible for the exposure of their deliberate and habitual absenteeism will turn aside the severe condemnation they so richly merit.

The Lincoln (Neb.) *Journal* says The Chicago Tribune "sneers at the moss-backs who have been turned by the hundreds out of the departments at Washington, and works up its sarcastic vein to the utmost over their distress at finding reinstatement impossible." This "machine-organ" is mad as a March hare at the discharge of a thousand or more superfluous clerks who were eating up a million of taxes when their services were of no value to the Government. It would make its soul glad to hear that a thousand useless clerks were fastened on the pay-rolls. To discharge persons not needed is a kind of Civil-Service reform that gives it the colic to contemplate. But it will have to endure the sight of more of this work. The President has determined to discontinue sinecures, and reduce the force of officeholders to correspond with the public requirements. If the statement of this fact is a "sneer" or a "sarcasm," the Lincoln (Neb.) machine-organ will have to stand it.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, in a letter denying that he was party to any bargain looking to Democratic aid in closing the Presidential count or in organizing Congress, makes an important admission in these words:

> When I saw that Mr. Tilden's cause was hopelessly lost—lost by want of concert of action prior to the passage of the Electoral bill—lost beyond the power of rescue by any man or set of men, I determined to do all in my power to save from the wreck local self-government to South Carolina and Louisiana.

It was not, then, the Electoral bill or its treatment subsequent to its passage or the Commission which it created that defeated Mr. Tilden. Mr. Gordon's verdict, which is the verdict of prominent Southern Democrat, is that the Commission and Mr. Hayes are guiltless of the charges made against them by the Democrats of the North; for Mr. Tilden's cause was a lost cause before the compromise of an Electoral bill was passed.

It is reported in Eastern papers that ex-Senator Logan is organizing an opposition to the President in the West to act in harmony with an alleged movement of a similar kind engineered by Blaine in the East. We do not credit the report, and believe it to be without basis; but should it be true, if John will devote "two weeks" to a study of the Doctrine of Probabilities, he will throw up the project with as much avidity as that with which the whale ejected Jonah.

New York has a sort of insurance morgue where a fine array of life companies are laid out, all of which met their deaths by suicide,—the taking of that most percolating of poisons, dishonesty. The record of their existence is a sickening one of fraud and robbery, for which it seems the Insurance Department of the State is to blame. The great regret which irate policy-holders will most warmly entertain is that the officers themselves are not in the same condition as their companies.

It is announced that Mr. Abram S. Hewitt is about to visit Georgia. If there is any political significance to the movement of Mr. Tilden's Prime Minister, it probably is connected with what may be denominated an interjection policy of the Democracy for the Southern States,—a policy greatly needed to counteract the sedative measures of the Administration.

It might be in order to compare the visits made to their invalid families by legislators at the expense of the State, to those usually made by them to the neglect of their private business. It is wonderful how affectionate some men become when they ride on passes and the public treasury pays their salaries during visits of a conjugal and philoprogenital character.

It is difficult to understand the cause of the severe and even threatening comments of the London papers on the Czar of Russia's declaration of war, unless it may be found in the fact that he did not solicit their advice in the matter of issuing a paper that "leaped at once into universal circulation," as was said at the birth of Storey's *Telegraph*.

If the members of the Springfield Legislature would give as much attention to the business of the people as they do to the concerns of The Tribune, their services would be worth at least 25 cents a day to the State. This, of course, does not apply to Catskin Kearney. His services are of no value under any circumstances.

Who is W. H. Painter? We know that his is the address to which the Hon. B. F. Wade wrote his late letter. But who is he in reality? The New York *Tribune* suggests that the name is a *non de plume*. No matter. Whether Painter or not, he has been artist enough to draw the fire of the retired warrior.

The chap who writes paragraphs for the *Journal* evidently thinks he is serving an apprenticeship with an undertaker, and he is not far from right. He would make a fortune where "hired mourners" are in fashion. He could furnish gloom enough to tone down the funeral of a departed mother-in-law.

Since the terrible scenes attendant upon the hanging of Sterling at Youngstown, O., last Saturday, a number of papers demand what they call a "scaffold reform." If they would but think a minute they would see that it is impossible for a murderer to live up to the best of such platforms.

> The *I.-O.* is solid against the President this morning. It is bound to have revenge for not securing a second office.—*Evening Post.*

The *Post* means a third office—the Pension Agency for the Receiver, Nixon, as Ham and Palmer are already provided with the Appraisership and Post-Office.

The "wit" of the *I.-O.* says he would be a great deal funnier if he could get money enough to pay his board-bill. Even the few readers of that paper would do well to lift a collection for the poor fellow. It would enliven even the editor of the *I.-O.* to get his salary to date.

Lieut.-Gov. Shuman should be telegraphed for. The *Journal* will not know whether "to bury Packard or to praise him" until his return, as it takes a man of experience and nerve to pilot an old-fashioned newspaper like our amiable evening contemporary through political Narrows.

The Sultan begins to beg before the Bear has got near enough to give him a preliminary squeeze. Now he can appreciate the feelings of the inmates of the Seraglio. He knows how it is himself to be hugged against his will.

If the Bible read "Let him that stole steal some more," every thieving County Commissioner would carry a copy in his breast-pocket and use it a great deal oftener than he ever did his pocket-handkerchief.

Mr. Moody tells the Boston people that he is not after their money but their souls. That announcement will discourage them, as they have heretofore carried their own insurance on their souls.

The trouble with Blaine is that he has lived in a pine country so long he doesn't know how to show his friendship for anybody except by "giving 'em tar." He means all right, though.

Says the *Graphic:* Warmoth deserts to Nicholls,—eccentric and volatile creature! It is understood that he carries with him $100,000 clear gain, and an apathetic conscience void of offense.

Turkey is said to have offered the *I.-O.* an old eunuch and a pair of bag-trousers for its support. Now let us hear from Russia. Go slow, neighbor, till the bids are all in.

Von Moltke did not speak in a very loud voice day before yesterday when he mentioned France's armies, yet he was heard all over Europe. He has a rasping voice.

The war editor of the *Times* says that the advance of Russia into Turkey is "m-souitan." He doesn't mean a pun either; it's his way of pronouncing.

Gen. Sheridan wants the Indians to become a nation of herdsmen. But how are they going to get horses and mules to herd, if the troops are taken away?

The falsettos of the rear-guard of the Republican party are singing solemn songs just now. They believe themselves the Psalm-sons of the period.

The Russian bear is in Roumania; the wheat bear is in Rue-money-a, or a Rue-mania, or Rheu-matic, or something of the kind.

The President still holds Col. Ingersoll in reserve. He will have no "gods" in his theology or "little dishes" in his politics.

Will the President please to consider that it will require a *few* able-bodied men to be left in Ohio, just to "move the crops"?

Their Imperial Princes Alexis and Constantine are called the Rooshin Dooks by some and Muscovy Ducks by others.

Sutro says that his tunnel is 16,500 feet long. He would not brag so loudly had he heard of the *Times'* pneumatic tubes.

The Sultan would do well to send that "member from Jerusalem" after a handsome assortment of olive branches.

What has become of Coroner Dietzsch? He hasn't poked fun at a corpse for a month.

## PERSONAL.

Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, is to be consecrated by Cardinal McCloskey in the Cathedral in Mott street, New York, May 1.

The London *Times*, during the last six months, has gradually reduced the weight of its white paper, and thereby affected a saving of $50,000.

"There will be much and just criticism of Mr. Evarts," says one authority, "if he really proposes to keep up his law practice." But he doesn't so propose.

The Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord, a collateral descendant of the great statesman, has proclaimed his adhesion to the Republic in a pamphlet entitled "Un de Plus."

The Springfield *Republican* thinks the woman-suffrage organs ought to drop the obnoxious word "lady." Is it too late to suggest an amendment to the Constitution providing for "gentleman" and "lady" suffrage exclusively?

The forty-third annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts has begun in the new building. The Academy's own pictures, the remnants of the late loan collection, and a number of local contributions are shown.

Wayne MacVeagh, one of the most valuable members of the late Louisiana Commission, is pressed for the post of Minister to Russia. His long service in a similar capacity at Constantinople would no doubt make him useful at St. Petersburg.

Miss Winnie Howells, the daughter of the novelist, is announced as the author of a sonnet. She is but 14 years of age, and the *Independent* says that nothing could be more appropriate than for a poetess of her age to appear in what Charles Lamb used to call a "fourteener."

When Senator Flanagan left Washington he carried a barrel of whisky home with him as baggage. The railway officials challenged this suspicious baggage, but he insisted on its passage, declaring that it was "Congress water" and necessary to the preservation of his health.

Prof. Tyndall said that he went to America in 1872 almost on purpose to see the effects of the great fire in Chicago, but upon reaching New York he learned that he was too late, as Chicago had been entirely rebuilt. What a pity he cannot be here to see our Board of Trade in war times!

John Miller has been presented for trial before the New Brunswick Presbytery for heresies about the Trinity, the immortality of the soul, and the relations of Jesus Christ to Adam. What aggravates the case is, that he is the son of Prof. Miller, formerly of Princeton Seminary, and an authority in doctrine.

John Adams wrote to his wife in 1777: "Gen. Washington sets a fine example. He has banished wine from his table, and entertains his friends with rum and water. It is much to the credit of his wisdom, his policy, and his patriotism." We question whether President Hayes will be patriotic enough to imitate this noble example in all respects.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is not favorably impressed by the songs of the Williams College Glee-Club. It cannot admire, as it ought, the statement that "Biancus of the cholera died and Bohunkus by request," or that other stirring stanza:

> O, the bulldog on the bank,
> O, the bullfrog in the pool,
> Says the bulldog to the bullfrog,
> "You darned old water-fool."

It is painful to read in the Cincinnati *Commercial* that Gen. Ewing still has one soft spot in his intellectual constitution. "He is incapable, apparently, of conquering the illusion that the extent of a nation's prosperity depends upon the amount of irredeemable currency it has afloat." Well, Gen. Ewing may conquer that illusion, or let it conquer him, as he pleases; the tussle between him and it is now only a private affair, in which the great public long ago ceased to take interest. Merely as friends of the family, however, we do hope that Ewing will floor his delusion.

King Victor Emanuel is most cruelly described by a correspondent of the *Pilot*, Catholic organ of Boston, who does not credit that potentate with a single personal charm. A large heavy face, with thick bull neck, which his shirt collar seems compressing to suffocation; huge bushy mustaches which spread across both sides of the face almost to the ears, and which are dry and lustreless from hair-dye; pale, grayish-blue, watery eyes; a thick little pug nose turned up at the tip, and tinted hair cropped close to the skull like a prize-fighter's, constitute the prominent features that strike your attention at the first glance. As you examine him more closely, you find he is thickly built, that his hands are purplish-red in color, and fat and podgy, like those of an overgrown baby. His face is thoroughly animal, and almost wholly devoid of intellectual character. Notwithstanding all these physical inelegancies, Victor Emanuel is one of the ablest and shrewdest sovereigns in Europe. Under his rule and direction Italy has risen from her prostration to be classed among the great Powers of the earth.

# VEXED.

## The House Stirred to Its Foulest Depths by the Publication of Its Record.

## A Torrent of Disgraceful Abuse Poured upon The Tribune Correspondent.

## The Loafers Take the Bridle Off the Tongues of Their Lowbreds,

## And Spur Their Champions to Extraordinary Triumphs of Swashbuckling.

## The Absentees Vile-Mouthed in the Direct Ratio of Their Dereliction.

## The Correspondent Responds to So Impressive an Encore with a Corrected List.

## A Number of Measures of Varying Importance Passed by the Senate.

### THE ABSENTEES.

THEY CHARGE UPON THE TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT, HORSE, FOOT, AND DRAGOONS; HIDE, HAIR, AND TALLOW.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 26.—The House assembled this morning in an ugly frame of mind. THE TRIBUNE's publication of the absentees and non-voting record of members for 201 roll-calls since the election of United States Senator was what made the House ugly. Having Tuesday, by voting down Wentworth's resolution, voted to conceal the facts as to their absenteeism and neglect of official duty, they were naturally displeased when THE TRIBUNE let daylight in upon the record. It was more than they had counted on,—an exaspering lot more. As in the transmission by telegraph some few errors occurred, the list is now repeated:

AGAIN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abel | 28 | Mace | 55 |
| Albright | 42 | Matthews | 80 |
| Allen | 57 | McCreery | 50 |
| Armstrong | 130 | McKinlay | 56 |
| Ashton | 63 | Merritt | 25 |
| Baldwin | 53 | Mitchell | 70 |
| Bartholow | 39 | Monohon | 59 |
| Berry | 64 | Mooneyham | 69 |
| Bibb | 35 | Moore | 22 |
| Bielfeldt | 67 | Morris | 93 |
| Black | 24 | Morrison, of Christian | 114 |
| Bower | 40 | Morrison, of Morgan | 65 |
| Boyd | 64 | Neal | 30 |
| Boydston | 38 | Nevitt | 42 |
| Brown | 74 | Oakwood | 24 |
| Browning | 58 | Palmer | 40 |
| Buckmaster | 73 | Pearce, of Madison | 112 |
| Budlong | 34 | Pierce, of Pope | 38 |
| Busey | 36 | Phillips, of Franklin | 53 |
| Byers | 26 | Phillips, of Montgomery | 21 |
| Callon | 104 | Pinney | 79 |
| Cannon | 21 | Powell | 78 |
| Chambers | 72 | Powers | 73 |
| Chesley | 57 | Raley | 33 |
| Clover | 36 | Ramsey | 41 |
| Collier | 58 | Ranney | 23 |
| Connelly | 54 | Reaburn | 66 |
| Cronkrite | 35 | Reavill | 52 |
| Crooker | 37 | Reed | 52 |
| Curtis | 41 | Reman | 75 |
| Davis | 62 | Robison, of Fulton | 60 |
| Dennis | 69 | Robinson, of Effingham | 115 |
| Dewey | 57 | Roche | 63 |
| Dunne | 77 | Rogers | 100 |
| Easton | 33 | Ross | 39 |
| English | 51 | Rourke | 73 |
| Evans, of Bond | 13 | Rowett | 142 |
| Evans, of Kane | 69 | Secrist | 48 |
| Fosbender | 59 | Sexton | 36 |
| Fountain | 77 | Sheridan | 56 |
| Fosch | 66 | Sherman | 109 |
| Fox | 55 | Sittig | 37 |
| Fritts | 51 | Smith, of Cook | 43 |
| Gilbert | 159 | Smith, of Sangamon | 61 |
| Gill | 62 | Smith, of Tazewell | 42 |
| Goodrich | 116 | Stowell | 95 |
| Graham | 37 | Taggart | 59 |
| Granger | 44 | Taylor, of Cook | 31 |
| Gray | 35 | Taylor, of Kankakee | 107 |
| Grenell | 29 | Thomas | 8 |
| Hall | 38 | Thompson | 71 |
| Halley | 52 | Tice | 43 |
| Hefferman | 157 | Tierney | 30 |
| Hendrickson | 32 | Truesdell | 96 |
| Herrington | 76 | Tyrrell | 49 |
| Herron | 122 | Vandeventer | 46 |
| Heslet | 22 | Voss | 68 |
| Hickey | 94 | Walker | 46 |
| Hogge | 50 | Wall | 80 |
| Hollister | 59 | Washburn | 94 |
| Hopkins | 59 | Watkins | 105 |
| Hurd | 31 | Wells | 36 |
| Irvin | 117 | Wentworth | 1 |
| Jack | 45 | Westfall | 47 |
| James | 68 | Wheeler | 115 |
| Jay | 5 | Whitaker, of McD. | 33 |
| Kearney | 80 | Whitaker, of St. C. | 57 |
| Kedzie | 49 | Wilderman | 40 |
| King | 51 | Wilkinson | 25 |
| Kiolbassa | 48 | Williams | 105 |
| Klehm | 91 | Winter | 19 |
| Koplin | 140 | Wood | 39 |
| Kouka | 22 | Woodward | 60 |
| Latimer | 40 | Wright | 74 |
| Leeper | 50 | Zepp | 24 |
| Lindsey | 46 | Speaker Shaw | 19 |
| Lott | 47 | | |

Messrs. Truesdell, Rowett, and Goodrich were absent a month on the park investigation.

Mr. Hefferman has been sick for over two months and is now scarcely able to get out.

Mr. Gilbert also suffered a long severe illness.

Messrs. Koplin, Powers, Taggart, and Rogers have been on the sick-list.

Mr. Armstrong, who is always in attendance when well, has been sick for weeks. Mr. Sexton was called home for nearly two weeks by the serious illness of both his wife and a child.

Mr. Herron was absent because of sickness in his family. The same is true of Mr. Robinson, of Fulton.

Both Messrs. Voss and Klehm suffered protracted illness.

MR. JAY NEEDN'T GET MAD.

The first of the exasperated to gain the floor was Mr. Jay. He said he didn't know how the record set it down, but the record lied if it said he hadn't voted every time. He made no charges. The Journal or THE TRIBUNE lies.

A GALLON OF SWASH.

Mr. Callon (104) offered the following:

WHEREAS, One Harry W. Thomson, reporter for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, was, at his own earnest desire, pertinacious solicitation, and request, appointed clerk of the following standing committees:

1. Warehouses;
2. Fees and Salaries;
3. Rivers and Canals;
4. Federal Relations;

and proceeded to act as clerk of said several committees; and

WHEREAS, It is asserted and charged against him, the said Thomson, that, during the period of sixty days of such employment, he was absent from and did not perform, but wholly neglected, his duties as such Clerk, except, however, in the matter of drawing his pay, which he did, during all this time, with great promptness and regularity at the rate of $4 per day; and

WHEREAS, It is further charged that, either owing of the prolonged absence of said clerk from the said committee-rooms, or owing to his rare and hasty visits thereto, a large amount of stationery belonging to said rooms has disappeared; and

WHEREAS, It is not known to the members of this House how much nor what kind of other property belonging to the State may have been purloined from said committee-room during the time the said Thomson had charge of said rooms, or was paid for taking charge of them; and

WHEREAS, If the charge of absenteeism made against the said Thomson be true, it becomes his duty to at once cover into the Treasury the said sum of $240 illegally and fraudulently received from the State; and

WHEREAS, If it be true that property of the State has been purloined while constructively in his custody, he should be required to account for the same, regardless of the fact whether he may have converted such property to his own use and benefit or not; and

WHEREAS, If said charges be true, it may be a grave question to consider whether the said Thomson should longer be entitled to the privilege of the floor of the House; therefore,

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker to inquire into the charges made against the said Thomson, and that, pending such investigation, said Committee be authorized and directed to take all proper measures to protect the stationery and other property remaining in said committee-room, and to prevent further depredations thereon, and that they report to this House the amount of compensation, if any, so illegally and fraudulently received by the said Thomson, and the amount and value of all property, if any, so purloined.

MESSRS. JAMES (68), MORRIS (93), AND ROWETT (142).

Mr. James moved the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Morris moved to table the resolution. He didn't know whether the report was true or false. He didn't care. He wasn't afraid of his record, but he was opposed to the resolution because it looked like an attempt to wreak vengeance upon somebody who had published what was supposed to be the record. Besides, he believed in returning good for evil. Do good to them which despitefully use you. [Laughter and applause.] The fact is, this House ought to have been through with its business long ago.

Mr. Rowett made the point of order that Mr. Morris had no right to tell the House what it ought to do.

A SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. Matthews offered the following substitute:

WHEREAS, There is published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of the 25th inst. what purports to be a record showing where members of this House were absent or failed to vote on pending questions; and

WHEREAS, Said report is grossly unjust and untrue, in the opinion of this House, in many respects, and does gross injustice to many members; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Clerk be and he is hereby directed to cause the record so published to be verified and the errors therein pointed out, if any, and that he report the proceedings to this House without delay for its action.

PAUGH!

Mr. Callon (104) said charges had been made against this young man of which he might or might not be guilty. The question was, If he was guilty, what should be the action of the House? It was a question which ought to be investigated. If property had been filched from the committee-room by him or while it was under his charge, that fact should be made public.

Mr. Rowett (who by error in proof-reading was marked absent or not voting fourteen times when it should have been 142 times) wanted the resolution adopted, so that the matter might be investigated.

Mr. Morris wanted to ask the gentleman from Morgan (Callon, 104) whether it had only been found out that THE TRIBUNE correspondent was guilty of stealing since he had published this.

Mr. Rowett (142) said he didn't know about that. He didn't care what the papers said. What he did care about was, to know whether employes of the House were thieves or not.

REASON.

Mr. Herrington called the attention of the House to the editorial of THE TRIBUNE promising to publish the record of members. He said yesterday THE TRIBUNE had partially fulfilled its promises. In so doing THE TRIBUNE had touched some members on the raw, and this resolution was simply making the reporter a scapegoat. It was an unfair and cowardly attack upon this employe for doing his duty,—for carrying out the orders of his employer. The editor of THE TRIBUNE was responsible. If wrong was done he was responsible. If the report was incorrect, the editor, not the reporter, was responsible. But the House itself was responsible, if there was any error in the report, for the majority had voted down Mr. Wentworth's resolution. He believed the reporter had done his duty, and done it well, and he entered his protest against the resolution.

Mr. Pinney

WANTED SOMEBODY CENSURED

for the report. It was incorrect, and he wanted somebody held up to condemnation for it.

Mr. Granger moved the previous question. While two dozen, more or less, of exasperated members were claiming the floor, the Speaker put the question to vote *viva voce*, and declared the previous question ordered.

Mr. Truesdell demanded the ayes and noes. A resolution of this consequence ought to be discussed before it was acted upon. If that was to be done, then he wanted the record upon it. He wanted to know what had become of Mr. Matthews' substitute.

The Speaker ruled that it was not before the House, not having been offered at the proper time.

Then there was more prodigious squabble by the exasperated.

FINALLY THE ROLL WAS CALLED

called on Mr. Callon's resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 89 to 38. The vote was as follows:

YEAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abel, | Gray, | Powers, |
| Albright, | Grenell, | Ramsey, |
| Allen, | Hall, | Revill, |
| Baldwin, | Hefferman, | Reed, |
| Bartholow, | Heslet, | Robison (Fulton), |
| Berry, | Hogge, | Robinson (Effingham), |
| Bibb, | Hopkins, | Roche, |
| Black, | Hurd, | Rogers, |
| Bower, | James, | Rourke, |
| Boyd, | Jay, | Rowett, |
| Boydston, | Kearney, | Secrist, |
| Brown, | King, | Sheridan, |
| Browning, | Leeper, | Smith (Sangamon) |
| Buckmaster, | Lindsey, | Stowell, |
| Budlong, | Mace, | Taggart, |
| Busey, | Matthews, | Taylor (Cook), |
| Byers, | McCreery, | Taylor (Kankakee), |
| Callon, | McKinley, | Tice, |
| Cannon, | Merritt, | Tierney, |
| Chambers, | Mitchell, | Tyrrell, |
| Chesley, | Monohon, | Voss, |
| Clover, | Mooneyham, | Walker, |
| Collier, | Moore, | Washburn, |
| Connelly, | Morrison (Christian), | Wells, |
| Cronkrite, | Morrison (Morgan), | Westfall, |
| Curtis, | Neal, | Wheeler, |
| Davis, | Oakwood, | Whitaker (McD.), |
| Dennis, | Pearce (Madison), | Williams, |
| Dunne, | Phillips (Franklin), | Wood, |
| Easton, | Pinney, | Woodward, |
| English, | Powell, | Wright, |
| Fosbender, | | Zepp. |
| Fountain, | | |
| Fritts, | | |
| Granger, | | |

NAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Crooker, | Kedzie, | Reman, |
| Dewey, | Kiolbassa, | Ross, |
| Evans (Bond), | Kouka, | Sexton, |
| Evans (Kane), | Latimer, | Sittig, |
| Fox, | Lott, | Smith (Tazewell), |
| Gill, | Morris, | Thomas, |
| Halley, | Nevitt, | Truesdell, |
| Hendrickson, | Pierce, (Pope) | Vandeventer, |
| Herrington, | Phillips (Montgomery), | Wall, |
| Herron, | Raley, | Wentworth, |
| Hickey, | Ranney, | Wilderman, |
| Hollister, | Reaburn, | Winter, |
| Jack, | | Mr. Speaker. |

Pending the roll-call

MR. MATTHEWS

said he wanted to vote aye, but he did not relish the reflection upon THE TRIBUNE correspondent, whom he (Matthews) had known for years. Mr. Matthews was proceeding when he was hooted down by yells and cries of "Order," "Question," "Don't want to hear it," etc.

CATSKIN KEARNEY (80)

said there was no occasion for caring what THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE said. He didn't care. It was a dirty, lying sheet.

Then more of the gentlemen who didn't care a straw what THE TRIBUNE said rose, and, with the fury of bulls rushing at a red rag, proceeded to prove how very much they did care for THE TRIBUNE, and how awfully it hurt when THE TRIBUNE published their record. McKinley did, so did Catskin Kearney again. He read the paragraph from THE TRIBUNE about Sherman looking sick when the Wentworth resolution was up. None but a dirty dog would make such a remark; no one but a disreputable whelp of a dirty dog;

ONLY A WHORE'S SON,

would make such an attack. He believed THE TRIBUNE correspondent was a thief.

Mr. Morrison, of Christian (114), uprose and went for Mr. Wentworth (1) as the concoctor of all the mischief. As for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, down in his country

THEY DIDN'T KNOW THERE WAS SUCH A PAPER.

He didn't care for it; but to indicate, as it were, how he winced under THE TRIBUNE, he pointed his finger at THE TRIBUNE's correspondent, and, at the conclusion of an awful burst of "sarkasm," advised the correspondent to fold up his ears and shut his eyes. Ears that hear and eyes that see what is going on here, it would seem, Mr. Morrison likes not.

Mr. Matthews renewed his substitute now as an original resolution. If what was published was true, it was the record, and members must abide by it, and THE TRIBUNE did good public service in publishing it. If what was published was false, it ought to be corrected.

Mr. Black (24) moved to table the resolution.

Mr. Rowett (142) offered an amendment, providing that the report should show what days members were absent on Committee work.

Mr. Herron moved to amend the amendment so as to have reported the date of absence.

Mr. Herron said he did not fear to have his record made public, but he did not believe in singling out the reporter who furnished the news for attack upon the floor under cover of the privilege of a member.

THE NEWSPAPERS HAD A RIGHT

to publish all the proceedings of the House. Freedom of the press was guaranteed by the Constitution, and was one of the safeguards of popular liberty, and he did not attack it. But, as the report was made up in THE TRIBUNE, it was not made up for days but for roll-calls. Some days there were several roll-calls. Some days there was no roll-call. On Saturdays and Mondays a roll-call would show no quorum and would stop business. He had been away by reason of scarlet fever in his family, and he had been away on business that could not be delayed, but he had been in his seat when all important legislation was under consideration.

Other amendments were attempted, but were cut off in the midst of

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT

by a motion made by Mr. Granger to table the resolution and amendments, which was put *viva voce*, and declared carried.

Notwithstanding the tabling of the motion, the exasperated continued talking, or attempting to talk, a great many of them at the same time, and the confusion and excitement was redoubled, the House being in fact reduced to a mere disorderly mob.

Mr. Cronkrite (35) at last obtained the floor, and proceeded to attack THE TRIBUNE, THE TRIBUNE report, and THE TRIBUNE correspondent. He leveled his index-finger at the correspondent, for whom he went wildly, and whom he designated as

"THAT DIRTY THING IN THE CORNER,"

and time and time again did he repeat the gesture and the phrase, which seemed mightily to relieve his pent-up feelings.

The scene grew so disgraceful that at last Mr. Truesdell (96) moved to adjourn.

Mr. Morris obtained the floor, and, amidst rowdyish interruptions, protested against the proceeding. He said it was beneath the dignity of the House for members to use their privileges to abuse a private individual.

THE UPROAR

continuing, Mr. Wilkinson moved to adjourn.

Mr. Truesdell moved to take from the table the Matthews resolution.

Mr. Hopkins objected, and demanded the regular order.

Mr. Sherman rose to a question of personal privilege, and referred to the fact that he had been detained at home by a death in his family, which fact was also stated in THE TRIBUNE at the time. But Mr. Sherman, notwithstanding, also joined the band of the exasperated, and orated himself red in the face against THE TRIBUNE. But Sherman neglected to state that he invited himself to go with the Committee on State Institutions on the regular junketing tour, and did accompany them part of the way, though he was not a member of that Committee.

Mr. Granger made the point that the motion to take from the table was not in order, the pending business being bills on third reading.

Mr. Matthews again spoke in favor of his substitute, which the Chair finally ruled had been tabled.

NO RECORD WANTED.

Mr. Sherman moved to suspend the rules in order that he might introduce a motion to take the Matthews resolution from the table.

Amidst much confusion the roll was called and the motion lost, less than two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the vote being 89 ayes, 46 noes, and with that the disgraceful scene ended.

SUMMED UP

it was this: The majority, to shield itself from the record, collectively and individually turned upon the man who published the record and yelled "liar" and "horse-thief." Meanwhile the facts stand of record. For the rest, the House tolerated unmitigated blackguardism that would not be tolerated in an ordinary bar-room. But the facts are unchanged, and now those who were loudest in crying "Liar!" and "Horse-thief!" at the correspondent who furnished the facts are each making up records for themselves, to be published in complaisant organs, with notes and explanations and general whitewash.

BY THE FREE USE OF SOAP AND WATER

the correspondent expects to free himself from the nastiness shot off at him on the floor, and will continue his researches into the record as occasion requires.

COMMITTEE CLERKS.

J. H. C. Irwin, of the *State Journal*, D. A. Ray, of the *Inter-Ocean*, Hans Haerting, of the *Staats Zeitung*, and M. J. Tilden, of the *State Register* and Chicago *Times* are, as appears by the official directory, committee clerks. Also Phocion Howard. Sam Parker, of the Peoria *Transcript*, is the Lieutenant-Governor's Secretary.

CARD.

For the benefit of Mr. Callon and all concerned, I would state that I was clerk of the four committees named, which were grouped, and allowed one clerk for the four. I discharged the services required of me—whether well or ill does not become me to say. The Chairmen of the several committees, who had full power to dismiss me if I did not satisfactorily perform my duties, had my name placed on the pay-roll, and the Speaker of the House certified what pay was due me. I submit, therefore, that, long after my discharge under the resolution discontinuing committee clerks, it is late in the day to discover that I didn't perform my duties. Would that discovery have ever been made except for THE TRIBUNE's publication of the absentee list? As for the charge of stealing stationery, if not meant for a joke, it is a lie.

H. W. THOMSON.

A NOTE FROM THE HON. J. H. KEDZIE.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 24.—The connection in which you mention my name in your paper of to-day, although what you state is true, would lead your readers to infer that I was absent from my post on Monday. Such was not the fact. I was in my seat during the forenoon, and absent on necessary committee work in the afternoon. While on this subject, I beg to say, further, that during the first three months of the session I was in my seat every day the House was in session, except a very few, when I was absent on committee duty, and two or three days on account of sickness in my family. During the present month I have been obliged to be absent for three or four days on account of severe sickness in my family. I presume my fellow-members can give an equally good account of their attendance or non-attendance. As I pay $10 in taxes for every day in the year, I feel no conscientious scruples in drawing my $5 per day for a few months.

J. H. KEDZIE.

[Mr. Kedzie don't need to explain or defend his attendance record, as it is very much better than the average. If all the members had been as attentive and industrious as he, the business of the session would be considerably farther along.—ED.]

### IRREGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

WHICH IS TO SAY, LEGITIMATE BUSINESS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 26.—In the House, Mr. Washburn's resolution providing for submission to the people of a constitutional amendment reducing the number of Representatives from 153 to ninety-nine, and Senators from fifty-one to thirty-three, was, after some debate, lost,—ayes, 52; noes, 81.

GARNISHMENT.

Mr. Crooker's bill amending the Garnishment act was passed, and goes to the Senate. It simplifies materially garnishee proceedings, and reduces the exemption for wages where the defendant is head of a family to $50. In case the wages or services of such defendant in the hands of a garnishee shall exceed $25, judgment only shall be given for the balance above that amount.

MR. EASTON'S WAREHOUSE BILL

was passed by a vote of 87 yeas to 48 nays. It now goes to the Senate. The bill fixes the maximum rates of storage. The bill fixes the maximum rates of storage at for the first ten days or part thereof 1¼ cents per bushel, and for each ten days or part thereof after the first fifteen days one-half of 1 cent per bushel; provided, however, that grain damp or liable to early damage, as indicated by its inspection when received, may be subject to 2 cents per bushel storage for the first ten days, and for each additional five days or part thereof not exceeding one-half of 1 per cent per bushel; provided, further, that where grain has been received in any such warehouse prior to the 1st day of March, 1877, under any express or implied contract to pay and receive rates of storage different from those prescribed by law, or where it has been received under any custom or usage prior to said day, to pay or receive rates of storage different from the rates fixed by law, it shall be lawful for any owner or manager of such warehouse to receive and collect such agreed or customary rates.

THE FRANK-ADAMS BILL

for the collection of back taxes was taken up and passed. The amendment extending the operation of the bill to all cities which attempted to collect taxes under Bill 300 was added to the bill as it passed the House. This will require the bill to be sent back to the Senate for concurrence in the amendment. That will be done at once, and the bill will probably go through the Senate to-morrow.

SHORT-HAND.

Mr. Albright's bill authorizing Circuit Courts to appoint official short-hand reporters was lost.

EARLIER HOURS.

Under the new rule offered by Mr. Renney, and reported back from the Committee on Rules by Mr. Granger, the House henceforth meets at 9 a. m. daily, instead of at 9:30, as heretofore.

### THE SENATE.

NOMINATIONS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 26.—The nominations of Joseph F. Culver, of Pontiac, Obadiah Huse, of Chicago, and Solon Kendall, of Geneseo, to be Trustees of the Reform School at Pontiac were to-day confirmed by the Senate. The nominations were made by Gov. Beveridge. The nominations of B. G. Root, of Perry, E. L. Wells, of Ogle, J. C. Knickerbocker, of Cook, J. D. Cator, of Cook, and H. M. Boltwood, of Bureau, to be members of the State Board of Education, were confirmed. The nominations of C. R. Cummings, of Tazewell, and Joseph C. Warneck, of Mason, to be Trustees of the Institute for the Feeble-Minded, were also confirmed. The nomination of A. B. Nicholson, of Logan, was rejected.

SILVER.

Mr. Herdman's bill making silver coin a legal-tender was passed, and now goes to the House. It provides that silver coins of all denominations of the coinage of the mints of the United States shall be a legal-tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without any limit as to amount.

A RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. Plumb's bill to provide for punishment of the destruction of railroad property was passed. It provides that whoever wilfully and maliciously displaces or removes any switch, signal, or rail of any railroad, rips up, injures, or destroys any track, bridge, or other portion of any railroad, or places any obstructions thereon, or gives any false signal upon or along the line of any railroad track, or does any act to or with any engine, machine, or car of such railroad with the intent to obstruct or prevent the use and operation of such railroad, or with the intent that any person or property being or crossing on or over such railroad should be injured thereby, shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years, or if in consequence of any such act, done with such intent, any person being or passing on or over such railroad suffers any bodily harm or any property is injured, the person so offending shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary not less than three nor more than ten years, and if, in consequence of any such act done with such intent, any person is killed, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of murder and punished accordingly.

The bill now goes to the House.

EXEMPTION OF PROPERTY.

Mr. McDowell's bill amending the act in relation to the exemption of property from execution was passed and sent to the House. It exempts the necessary wearing apparel, Bibles, school books, and family pictures of every person, and $100 worth of other property, to be selected by the debtor, and, in addition, when the debtor is the head of a family and resides with the same, $300 worth of other property, to be selected by the debtor; provided, that such selection and exemption shall not be made by the debtor, or allowed to him or her from any money, salary, or wages due him or her from any person or persons or corporation whatever; provided, further, that no personal property, while in the hands of the original vendee thereof, shall be exempted from seizure and sale under legal process when the debt or judgment is for the purchase money of such property, but such seizure and sale shall be subject to any bona fide lien acquired by third persons upon such property while in the hands of such vendee.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The bill appropriating $30,000 for the expenses of the next General Assembly was passed, and now goes to the Governor for approval.

DOCTORS.

Mr. Rainey's bill regulating the practice of medicine was passed, and now goes to the House. It provides that every person practicing medicine in any of its departments shall possess these qualifications: If a graduate in medicine, he shall present his diploma to the State Board of Health, if such Board of Health shall be established by law, or Board of Examiners herein named for verification as to its genuineness. If the diploma be found genuine, the State Board of Health, if such Board of Health shall be established by law, or the Board of Examiners, shall issue its certificate to that effect, and such diploma and certificate shall be conclusive as to the right of the lawful holder of the same to practice medicine in this State. If not a graduate, the person practicing medicine in this State shall present himself before said Board and submit himself to such examination as the said Board shall require, and, if the examination be satisfactory to the examiners, the said Board shall issue its certificate in accordance with the facts, and he shall then be entitled to practice.

APPELLATE COURT.

The bill establishing the Appellate Court and the bill regulating practice therein were last passed, and go to the House.

### OHIO.

LEGISLATIVE.

COLUMBUS, O., April 26.—In the Senate the persons nominated by the Governor to be Trustees of the State Agricultural College were confirmed down to the Tenth District.

The House bill to enable executors and administrators to obtain funds arising from the sale of real estate on partition to pay debts, was passed.

The House bill to prevent the spread of the Canada thistle was passed.

A message was received from Gov. Young appointing Albert Tuttle, of Franklin, and Alfred Buckingham, of Hamilton County, as Commissioners to investigate the cause and prevention of hog-cholera.

In the House the Senate bill authorizing narrow-gauge railway companies to issue bonds passed.

The House bill to so amend the Adair Liquor law as to do away with the necessity of filing a written notice before damages can accrue, was defeated—35 to 51.

# THE SOUTH PARKS.

## Continuation of the Investigation by the Committee at Springfield.

## Resumption of the Argument of Col. R. S. Thompson for the Commissioners.

## They Bought Land Cheap and Are Beyond Suspicion of Fraud.

## Reply of Mr. John J. Herrick Animadverting upon the Acts of the Commissioners.

## An Evening Session, with Arguments by Gen. Smith and F. H. Kales.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 26.—The hearing of the argument in the Park investigation by the Legislative Committee was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning. Col. R. S. Thompson read the following letter:

CHICAGO, April 23, 1877.—*Gen. Rich. Rowett, Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Committee for the Investigation of the Chicago Parks:* During your investigation at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in this city, a letter from George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange National Bank of New York, to George W. Smith, was read before you, which, if you shall decide to make a matter of record, I would beg to submit the following, to be also made a part of said record. In the above-mentioned letter, Mr. Coe claims to have frequently called my attention officially to the condition of my account as Treasurer of the South Park Commission, and, in one instance, claims to have importuned me to give it my personal attention. While it is true that the account was several times overdrawn, it is also true that it would have been at no time in that condition had the funds sent there by me been used for the purpose for which I placed them there, viz., the payment of coupons. The American Exchange National Bank, however, allowed Mr. Chauncey T. Bowen, as President of the South Park Commission, to draw on them for various sums, which checks they charged to my account without my knowledge or consent, or any authority of whatsoever nature from me. Mr. Coe also claims that I have recognized their account as rendered to me to be correct, which I deny, and which claim he fails to substantiate by any communication from me. The whole difficulty has grown out of the plain fact that the moneys sent by me to the American Exchange National Bank for the special purpose of paying the coupons from South Park bonds were by that bank suffered to be drawn out on the checks of a party wholly unauthorized. I am at all times ready to account for all moneys paid out on my signature, or by my authority. The conduct of the American Exchange National Bank needs no comment. I leave it and my position in the matter to the judgment of both your Committee and the business community. Respectfully submitted,

J. IRVING PEARCE.

AFTER COMMENTING UPON THE UNFAIRNESS of the abstract of testimony submitted by Smith, Herrick, and Mason, he proceeded to reply to Mr. Mason's opening speech. He claimed that the annual tax was sufficient to pay the interest up and retire the bonds, and in addition to entirely replace, as contemplated by law, the amount of the special assessment fund expended for improvements. While reviewing

THE LAND PURCHASES

he said:

Much of the time of the Committee was occupied by an examination into the facts regarding the purchases of what are known as the Honore and Jackson tracts. A map and report of all the purchases of the South Park Commissioners were presented, and these two tracts were singled out from the multitude of these purchases, and the energy of the examiners was devoted to them. For days and days we listened to the history of these two transactions, down to the minutest detail, even to a full and complete discussion of the ink, and the various shades thereof, in which the contracts were written. The examination went back to the grantors of Jackson and Honore, even back into channels long since dead. The abstract showing the title from the Government of the United States down to the time of the purchase by the South Park Commissioners was called for, and produced and examined.

THEN THE PURCHASE MONEY

was followed through all its distribution so carefully that if, in the course of human events, now rendered somewhat improbable in view of the contraction of paper currency, either of the members of the Committee should become the possessor of one of the greenbacks used in that connection, he would immediately recognize it as an object familiarized to him by the course of oft repeated inquiry. Should either member of your honorable Committee have suffered from nightmare during your sitting in Chicago, I venture the prediction that your troubled dream took the form of your being buried alive in the Honore tract, while "Judge" Dunlevy, in the character of grave-digger, was heaping upon your agonized stomach the entire Jackson tract.

BUT, SERIOUSLY,

the question naturally suggested by this was, first, what was the object aimed at? Second, what was the result? In reply to the first inquiry the answer is obvious. It could have aimed at only one of three purposes. First, to show that the South Park Commissioners had been guilty of actual fraud in the matter; secondly, to show that the Commission had paid such an exorbitant price for the land as to amount to constructive fraud; or, third, if no fraud, then to show that the South Park Commissioners were guilty of gross incompetency by being mistaken in a matter of ethics for a landscape architect.

First, then,

AS TO THE ACTUAL FRAUD

on the part of the South Park Commissioners, there is not a single syllable of evidence in that direction. There is nothing written to say anything that had the appearance of fraud—not even a "Judge" Dunlevy to shut his eyes and say, as he twirls his eye-glasses, that he had an impression from what some dead man told him. If any one has the endurance to subject himself to re-reading all the evidence, and all that was said that was not evidence, upon the subject of these tracts, he will fail to find even a word that can be tortured into a peg on which to hang even a suspicion, and when "Judge" Dunlevy, by shutting his eyes, got into a clairvoyant state sufficient to have an impression, it is useless for the practical minds of this Committee to make it for. The examination was so barren of anything tending to show fraud, that question

WILL NOT ADMIT OF SERIOUS DISCUSSION.

As to the second purpose, namely, to show that the price paid for these tracts was so exorbitant that it amounted to constructive fraud, the evidence produced is as follows: Jackson swore that the price received was $125 per front foot; and that it was less than he would have sold that property to any other party or for any other purpose—that he considered the price less than the fair market value. Bowen, Cornell, and Sidway each swore that the property was cheap at that time, Mr. Sidway adding that he had paid for a piece upon the same boulevard $150 per foot, which piece he would be glad to exchange for the Jackson tract. Judge Van Higgins, a witness produced on behalf of the examiners, swore the market value of the Jackson tract at the time of the purchase was

ABOUT $200 A FOOT,

and would consider it a bargain at $150. George R. Clarke swore it was cheap at $150, and that property in that locality upon that boulevard was selling in the market at $200 a front foot. Mr. Layton, formerly of Clarke, Layton & Co., concurred in Mr. Clarke's estimate, but added it was quite low enough. Mr. Averill swore that it was worth $125 a foot, and there is no evidence to the contrary. In fact, this is all the evidence on that point. As to the Honore tract, the only witness who testified that the price was high was Mr. Derby, and

WHO IS MR. DERBY?

He is the party that for some weeks past has been entertaining at his office Tilley, the South Park policeman, to whom he has been applying a pumping system to find something to be used against the Commissioners. If his pump had been a good one he might have succeeded in causing Kelly to disgorge some of the milk got from the pound. Mr. Derby testified that he would not personally have given over $30,000 for the Honore tract, but the Commission paid $69,000 for it. On cross-examination he admitted that he based his judgment on cash sales, then that he did not know of a single cash sale in that locality for five years, and that he did not know in that locality the prices were different in 1872 from what they were in 1870, while all the other witnesses swore that during that period the greatest advance in real estate which ever occurred in and about Chicago property took place. In fact, he admitted he knew nothing about the market value, but simply stated what he himself would have given. Bowen, Sidway, Cornell, and Morton all testified the price

WAS NOT ABOVE THE MARKET VALUE.

Judge Van Higgins, called specially to show the value of that tract, testified the selling price and conceded value at that time was in the neighborhood of $200 a front foot. Mr. Clarke testified that in the spring of 1872, the time at which the sale occurred, the value of the Honore tract was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| North front, 372.25 feet, at $175 per foot | $100,143.75 |
| East front, 100 feet, $80 per foot | 8,000.00 |
| West front, 100 feet, at $125 per foot | 12,500.00 |
| Making a total of | $120,643.75 |

Mr. Layton concurred in the valuation, and stated the valuation was quite low enough, and this does not seem remarkable when we remember that Mr. Clarke testified that about that time

HE SOLD AT AUCTION

a lot adjoining and abutting upon this very tract at $225 per front foot.

As to the third point, that the Commission had shown incompetency and made a mistake in a matter of judgment as to the necessity of acquiring these tracts, there is no evidence excepting that of the Commissioners themselves, who testified that it was necessary, and that view was supported by the engineers of the Commission, and also by Olmsted & Vaux, of New York City, gentlemen who stand at the very head of landscape architecture in this country. As there is no adverse testimony, it will hardly be deemed prudent for a Committee not having made this matter a study to find, without any evidence to support such finding, that these gentlemen were mistaken in a matter of judgment.

PROCEEDING FURTHER,

Col. Thompson referred to the abundant opportunities of the members of the Commission during all the time these enormous purchases were being made, and yet not a single transaction has been shown in which a Commissioner had received directly or indirectly any money or advantage. He claimed the fact that the books and accounts were so kept as to show the unsettled account with which Mr. Bowen's name was connected was evidence to substantiate the honesty and integrity of the Commissioners, proving that, without the legal voucher, not even the statement of the President of the Board would be accepted. In alluding to the Cotton and Gibbons tracts, he claimed that, wherever the Commissioners had gone beyond the strict letter of the law, it was for the benefit of the Commission

AND THE TAXPAYERS;

that, in the Cotton tract, the taxpayers saved $210,000, and in the Gibbons tract the difference between $17 per foot and $30 per foot. In closing he pointed out some defects which he conceded in the present laws regarding parks, and suggested that a general law requiring the following would be beneficial: That a bond be required of the person acting as agent in purchase for delinquent assessments; annual examination by the Auditor of the state of the sinking funds of the bonds; that the annual report to the County Clerk should contain a statement of disputed accounts, and be accompanied by a certificate of the State Auditor showing the state of the sinking fund.

Col. Thompson spoke until the noon adjournment.

AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION

John J. Herrick, Esq., replied, speaking nearly three hours. A large portion of his argument was devoted to the construction to be put upon the act regarding the Park Board and special assessments. He claimed that the special assessments were pledged to the payment of bonds, and could not be used for improvement purposes until the bonds of the first series were retired. The Commissioners, he contended, had exceeded their powers in the purchase of the Cotton tract by purchasing the entire tract, when they

ONLY NEEDED A FOURTH OF IT.

He insisted that the Commissioners had no right, even for the benefit of the park, or for the purpose of getting what they wanted at a less price than they could otherwise have done, to exceed the strict letter of the law. He further insisted that the Commissioners had exceeded their authority in the manner of conducting the purchase of lands for delinquent assessments, and that their arrangement with Messrs. Gage and Bridge was not authorized by the Revenue law, in this, that the Board could not empower its agents to exercise any discretion in the amount of penalties to be collected upon such assessment certificates.

It was determined, if possible, to conclude the investigation by holding

AN EVENING SESSION,

and the Committee reassembled at 7 p. m.

Gen. George W. Smith commenced his argument at that hour. His remarks were mainly devoted to the question of finance, and the funds from which the bonds are payable, taking the same view on this point as Mr. Herrick. He also took the position that the Park Commissioners might take any part or reject any part of the land contained within the act prescribing the park boundaries.

THE HON. F. H. KALES.

Following Gen. Smith's remarks the Hon. F. H. Kales entered upon a very elaborate and exhaustive argument on behalf of the Park Commissioners, and the case was thus closed shortly after midnight.

The Committee expect to hold a conference to-morrow, and shortly to present their report.

# CRIME.

### SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 26.—William Thompson, a well-known crack of this city, was shot this morning by police officers, who were attempting his arrest on a warrant charging him with horse-stealing. He resisted, and fired three times at the officers before they returned the fire. His wounds are not dangerous.

Hughes, the alleged Lincoln tomb-robber, is still in a precarious condition, and but small hopes of his recovery are entertained. He has the best of medical attendance and nursing.

### ROBBED.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

BURLINGTON, Ia., April 26.—A Lincoln (Ia.) dairyman, a passenger west on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, was relieved of his purse and $1,300 at the depot in this city to-night. He discovered his loss some time after it occurred, and the supposition is that his pocket was picked while leaving the train for the dining-room. One thousand dollars of the amount was in a check, the payment of which has been stopped; the remainder was cash.

### ALLEGED FRAUD.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 26.—Congrave Weed, formerly President of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, of Bloomington, was to-day arrested for obtaining $9,000 from Mr. Briggs, of this city, contrary to law. On account of his ill-health, Weed was not put in jail. He now occupies the rooms over his former banking-house.

### A PERJURED VILLAIN.

BRATTLEBORO, April 26.—William A. Arling, on whose testimony Jessie H. Lewis was recently convicted of the murder of Albert W. Deming, has made a full confession. His story was a pure fabrication devised by detectives who frightened him into testifying against Lewis, saying if he did not Lewis would turn State's evidence against him.

### BURGLARY.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

JANESVILLE, Wis., April 26.—Burglars entered the houses of J. W. Hazleton, A. P. Bennett, Charles F. Morrill, and H. W. Hart, last night, taking various articles of small value from each. The city is overrun with tramps, and our one policeman tries in vain to guard the whole city.

### INDICTED.

TRENTON, N. J., April 26.—The Grand Jury has found indictments against Somerville and Egle for stealing and altering United States bonds from small to heavy amounts.

# SPORTING NEWS.

### BASE-BALL.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WAUKEGAN, Ill., April 26.—The Chicago Club played the Lake Forest University nine here to-day, and gave them five outs to an inning. At the end of the eighth inning the game ended with a score of 31 to 1 in favor of the Chicagos. The latter club missed the train, and are obliged to stay here over night.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 26.—Base-ball: Indianapolis, 3; Syracuse Stars, 0.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Base-ball: Hartfords, 2, in the first inning; Athletics, 0.

Runs earned—None.

First base on errors—Hartford, 5; Athletic, 2.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

CINCINNATI, April 26.—The National League base-ball players met at the Grand Hotel to-day. Present: President Hulbert, Chicago; Secretary N. E. Young, N. T. Appolonio, Boston; Charles A. Fowle, St. Louis; Rob Ferguson, Hartford; J. S. Keck, Cincinnati; and W. H. Johnston, Louisville. They adopted the League schedule, as previously reported, with these changes:

Chicago at Cincinnati May 30, instead of May 29; Louisville at Cincinnati July 3, instead of May 8; Cincinnati at Louisville June 16, instead of May 15; St. Louis at Louisville May 29 and 30, instead of May 26 and 29; Bostons at Louisville May 21 and 22, instead of May 22 and 24; they also instructed Mr. Mahn to make his League regulation balls more lively than those sent out already. It was at first believed that the balls as manufactured would be lively enough, which proves not to be the case.

All the delegates left for their homes this evening.

Manning, of the Bostons, has been conditionally engaged to play with the Cincinnatis. He is here and will pitch in the Syracuse Star game Saturday. It is designed to play him till Matthews gets strong again, and then make him regular change pitcher.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WOODSTOCK, Ill., April 26.—The Fairbanks defeated the Clippers of Woodstock to-day 22 to 2, with two errors only for the Fairbanks.

### THE TURF.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 26.—The City Council of Louisville decided to-night, by acclamation, to recognize the Derby Day of the Louisville Jockey Club as a legal holiday, and also accepted the invitation of President Clark to attend in a body the racing events to take place on that day, the 22d of May. Arrangements are making for a two and a quarter mile run between Ten Broeck and Aristides.

# INSURANCE.

## The National Board of Underwriters Changes Its System.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

NEW YORK, April 26.—The National Board of Fire Underwriters to-day made a decided revolution in its business. A member of the Board says that a resolution was adopted leaving the question of rates hereafter entirely to the local Boards throughout the country. This called out earnest opposition. The General Agent, Mr. Montgomery, and his assistants, who have heretofore been engaged in revising local tariffs in all parts of the country, investigating charges of violation of the established rates, etc., will be discharged, and the total expenses of the Board limited to $15,000 a year. The expenses for several years past have exceeded $100,000 per annum. Several committees will continue their work as heretofore, among them the Committee on Law and Statistics. The Executive Committee will meet when circumstances require it, and a semi-annual meeting of the fall Board probably be held. The Executive Committee will meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to organize, when the length of time that each member shall serve will be determined by lot, one-third of the Committee having been elected for three years, one-third for two, and one-third for one year. Hereafter one-third of the Committee will be elected yearly. The action of the Board leaves the question of rates advisory in all parts of the country with each company and its agents, except as they may be governed by local agreements.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, April 26.—The annual convention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters has adjourned sine die. The Board declined to publish any matters discussed to-day, as they were of a private nature.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Alfred G. Baton, Philadelphia; Vice-President, B. Lockwood, New York; Secretary, E. Alliger, New York; Treasurer, J. S. Parish, Providence; Executive Committee, Charles Platt, Philadelphia, Dwight R. Smith, Springfield, S. A. Heald, New York, M. Bennett, Jr., Hartford, John W. Murray, New York, J. B. Hall, Columbus, O., G. G. Crain, St. Louis, L. I. Handee, Hartford, George T. Hope, New York, W. G. Crowell, Philadelphia, R. J. Smith, Chicago.

### THE DARIEN INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

PANAMA, April 17.—The *Star and Herald* has a letter from the commander of the Darien Exploring Expedition, expressing the conviction that the International Canal will soon be made through Colombia, provided there is no lack of faith and persevering support from an intelligent public.

### OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—Arrived, steamship Labrador, from Havre.

LONDON, April 26.—Steamship Scotia, from St. John, Mississippi, from Philadelphia, and California, from New York, have arrived out.

# WASHINGTON.

## Randall Not So Certain of Getting the Speakership.

## His High-Tariff Views Distasteful to Southern Democrats.

## Radical Changes to Be Made in the Treasury Printing Bureau.

## Four-Fifths of the Employes Must Seek Other Occupations.

### THE SPEAKERSHIP.

RANDALL'S WEAK POINTS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—Sam Randall is not as confident of his election as Speaker as he was a week ago. Two things have discouraged him: First, the positive knowledge that Morrison's candidacy is in earnest, and that if he should not have good prospects of success himself, he (Morrison) would not use his influence for Randall. Second, the conviction that the Southern Democrats are quite generally opposed to him. Springer, when here, stated positively that he had it direct from Morrison himself that his candidacy was an honest one, and that if likely to be defeated he should not work for Randall, as it is generally supposed he did last year. This fact is confirmed by information from Sayler. Randall's fears as to the South

HAVE BEEN INCREASED

by a conversation had with a member from that section. That member told Randall that he could not secure the vote of the South for the reasons, chiefly, that he was a high-tariff man, had always represented Pennsylvania tariff interests, and voted that way, and that he was opposed to Southern improvement schemes. He was also opposed by the small faction which did not approve his course on the Electoral bill. This Southern member stated that the South would certainly cast its vote for a Southern or Western candidate.

### APPOINTMENTS.

THE MADISON POST-OFFICE.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—Col. Keyes, Postmaster at Madison, Wis., was to-day recommissioned postmaster for four years. Keyes had not expected to again become a candidate, but, since the citizens of his locality, irrespective of party, almost unanimously favored his reappointment, he decided to be a candidate. The fact that Cadwallader C. Washburn opposed him undoubtedly increased his desire to be recommissioned. The popular indorsement of Keyes, which included the statement that the office had never been so well administered as under him, were filed in the Post-Office Department. The only opposing candidate who filed credentials was Spooner. Keyes was indorsed by Senator Angus Cameron, while Senator Howe took no part in the matter. Cadwallader C. Washburn, however, took a very active part in opposing Keyes. Among other things he obtained a volume of the testimony in the Whisky Ring investigation, and filed it as a charge against Keyes. It happened that Secretary McCrary was Chairman of the Sub-Committee which investigated the Milwaukee branch of the Whisky Ring frauds, and that, after a most patient investigation, McCrary himself drew up the report

FULLY EXONERATING KEYES

of all charges made against him, stating that they evidently originated in malice, and that there was no proof of any connection with the Whisky Ring. McCrary could do nothing else than stand by his own report, as no rebutting proof was produced by Washburn, and McCrary's explanation to the President and the Post-Office Department immediately negatived the efforts of Washburn. Washburn also telegraphed from New York that he reiterated his charges, but a careful search of the Executive Mansion fails to discover any charges filed. It is learned that the only charges Washburn made were a verbal opposition to Keyes. Gen. Hamilton, who was recently removed from the position of United States Marshal at Milwaukee, and who was instrumental in making the whisky charges against Keyes, also filed a letter opposing Keyes.

THE BELGIAN MISSION.

Henry S. Sanford, formerly Minister to Belgium, claims to-night that he will be returned to his former post.

THE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING BUREAU.

The appointment of the Hon. Ed. McPherson to be Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is only one of the many changes to be made in that branch of the Treasury Department. Col. O. O. Irish, of Nebraska, a gentleman who has been prominent in the Republican party of that State, and who has served several years as Consul of the United States at a foreign port, has been selected as Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau in place of McCartel; and there will also be a new Chief Accountant in place of Sullivan; a new United States Sealer in place of Evans; a new keeper of the vault, and a new chief watchman.

The Committee which has been investigating the matter of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will make its final report to-morrow or next day. It is not understood that they have discovered any positive evidence of dishonesty on the part of the Bureau, but the entire management has been of such a character as to make it desirable that change shall be of the most radical nature. The force of the Bureau has been fully

FIVE HUNDRED GREATER THAN IT OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN,

and greater than the work required. Three hundred employes have already been dismissed, and 200 more will be disposed of on Saturday. The force of the Bureau was at one time 1,600, while the number of presses run was 160. The verification of the work of the Department of course made a larger force necessary than would be employed in a private establishment, but the extent to which the force was unnecessarily increased may be judged of the fact that one of the principal New York plate-printing companies running 200 presses never employed over 500 or 600 persons. There have also been frequent scandalous reports in regard to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing which, whether they have been true or not, have reflected much discredit not only on that Bureau, but on the Treasury Department. Without deciding whether accusations made against the management of the Bureau are well founded, the Secretary of the Treasury has determined

TO REORGANIZE IT

in such a thorough manner as to leave no ground for future criticism. Surprise has been repeatedly expressed that McPherson would accept a place of this kind, but the public opinion probably does not understand the importance of the position. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing disburses about $900,000 a year on account of the expenditures of the Bureau, besides about $200,000 on account of the National currency, thus making its local expenditure more than one million of dollars, which exceeds the total expenditures on account of our entire foreign intercourse. Besides this, the Bureau has charge of the engraving and plate printing for all Departments of the Government and Congress. The magnitude of the interests involved and the responsibility required make this Bureau one of the most important under the Government, and no reform that has been proposed in any Department since the inauguration of President Hayes is of more importance than that which is now proposed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. To carry it out successfully requires the services of the best men who can be obtained.

### LABOR DELEGATION.

A TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—A delegation of whites and blacks of the Labor League of the United States called upon the President to-day and read an address requesting him to embody in his message to Congress a recommendation for the appropriation of money for internal improvements, to give employment to idle labor; also to recommend the restoration of suffrage in the District of Columbia, and the payment of 10,000 workingmen defrauded by contractors under the Board of Public Works.

The President, in reply, said: "This speech is so voluminous and the topics so numerous I would not undertake, in unconsidered, off-hand sentences, to express opinions in regard to it. Some of the statements of facts perhaps deserve a good deal of consideration; certainly, if there are 20,000 men in this District out of employment, or that number of men to whom the Government owes money, it ought to be paid, and Congress would be very derelict in its duty if it is not done. As for the general expression of good will you express, I appreciate it, and return my thanks very fully. Perhaps this is all I desire to say on the subject without further consideration. The rights of all citizens are precisely equal before the law, and our courts and exective departments must see that these equal rights are maintained, with such assistance as Congress, and, above all, the people, can give them. The rights of suffrage in this District is not a question I have given any consideration to. The fact is, that during the administration of Washington, and of Jefferson, Madison, and the earlier Presidents, suffrage was vested in the people of this District with regard to local affairs, but not as to general officers. There have been various changes from that time to the present."

Here Chairman Hodnett, of the delegation, interposed a query as to what the President thought of that order of things, as an American principle.

The President—"We'll not discuss it. It is enough to say that whatever you desire upon that subject it is within the power of Congress to grant. It is not within the power of the Executive. Whether it is a voice in the election of a member of Congress or of the President, it is, of course, a very large question, and it is to be considered in accordance with the wishes of the people. I do not know what the feelings of the people are upon this question. It is not for the President to lay down rules for the decision of questions of this sort to the people. It is safe to leave them to the great body of the people. If the people wish to have suffrage in this District, I shall not interfere with them, and should not veto, but would sign, any bill on the subject. If there is nothing further in regard to this, I again return my appreciation of your kindness."

### NOTES AND NEWS.

THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—The President having shown by his retention of Col. A. M. Clapp as Public Printer that he takes no stock in the charges made in the last Congress, that the Public Printing-Office has been corruptly managed, it is very probable that Col. Clapp will resign at the close of the present fiscal year, in which case Mr. John D. Defrees will be his successor.

SENATOR CRAGIN

has left to enter upon his duties as Commissioner for the survey and sale of such portions of the Hot Springs reservation as are not occupied by the Springs.

GEN. ORD,

who has his headquarters at San Antonio, Tex., has barely force enough to prevent raids by Mexican cattle-thieves, and will not attempt to reinstate President Levado.

THE GRINDING BAKERS.

The bakers have raised the price of loaves one cent. The police made a simultaneous descent upon all their shops early this morning and confiscated hundreds of short-weight loaves, besides collecting a fine of $2 on each loaf.

MAT CARPENTER

is preparing to return to the attack upon Gov. Washburn and his old Wisconsin enemies. He is preparing another letter in answer to Washburn's last, in which he reviews the political career of that gentleman, and also pays his respects to Senator Howe. He undertakes to justify Howe's back-pay record.

THE STEAMBOAT MEN.

A delegation of Western steamboat men have arrived here to oppose the action of Dumont, Supervisor of Steamboats, in removing Supervisors in Western cities. The Supervisor at Pittsburg is soon to be changed, and the headquarters removed to Cincinnati.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan arrived here to-day, and, in company with Gen. Sherman, had an interview with the President this afternoon. The purpose of the visit is to consult with the authorities in Washington concerning Indian and military matters in the West. The Hon. John Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, met him and Gen. Sheridan at the War Department, and they had a long conversation as to the intended removal of the Indians from Red Cloud and Spotted-Tail Agencies to the new reservations in Dakota, on the Missouri River, where they can be provided for with more security and less expense. The location of the new agencies and time of removal are yet to be determined upon. No final conclusion is to be reached until after Sheridan shall have consulted Gen. Crook, who is expected to arrive in Chicago in a few days. The Sioux and other Indians to be removed number 12,000.

GOING HOME.

Count Hoyas, Austrian Minister, to-day called upon Assistant-Secretary of State Seward, and accredited to him Chevalier Earnest Von Tavera, Charge d'Affaires. Count Hoyas will shortly return to Europe on leave of absence.

COMMISSIONED.

The President signed the commission of Henry Esterson, of Wisconsin, as Surveyor General of Dakota, and also the commissions of the following Postmasters: W. S. Liesure, Grinnell, Ia.; Samuel E. Allman, Bellefontaine, O., and Andrew J. Calkins, of Princeton, Ind.

HOT SPRINGS.

Ex-Senator Cragin leaves to-day for the Hot Springs, Ark. He will will be joined there by ex-Gov. Stearns, of Florida, and ex-Representative John Coburn, of Indiana, who form the commission to assess the value of the Hot Springs property and subdivide it into lots.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT

has been the recipient of many evidences of high regard from citizens of Washington during his present sojourn here, and numbers have called to pay their respects to the ex-President and Mrs. Grant. This afternoon a reception was given them at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Newman.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

There is authority from the Executive Mansion for the statement that no one has been decided upon for the position of Minister to Russia.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Attorney-General had a consultation to-day with several officers of the Department of Justice and examined the roll of United States Deputy Marshals, Assistant United States Attorneys, and others employed by the Marshals and Attorneys with a view to reducing the number of assistants as far as possible.

# CASUALTIES.

### A FATAL FALL.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 26.—J. Mulligan, an employe of the Grand Rapids Chair Company fell from the rollway of the sawmill yesterday afternoon a distance of more than twenty feet and struck on his back, receiving such injuries he died this forenoon. He left a wife and children in very destitute circumstances. The other employes of the Company made up a purse of $52 in a few minutes, on hearing of his death, and presented it to the widow and the fatherless.

### RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 26.—Mrs. Holder, wife of Mr. Dan Holder, of Holder, Milner & Co., hardware dealers, and Miss Emma Betts, niece of Senator Davis, were thrown from a buggy to-day and both very seriously injured. Mrs. Holder's collar-bone was broken, and she received other severe injuries. Miss Betts was badly bruised.

# CANADA.

## Insurance—The Members of Parliament in Hot Water for Law-Breaking—The Northern Railway—Tariff.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

MONTREAL, April 26.—A deputation of the managers of American insurance companies doing business in Canada will proceed to the States to consult with representative insurance men before taking action in regard to the recent legislation at Ottawa. Dr. Alexander, manager of the Ætna Life-Insurance Company, who was arrested this morning for perjury, has taken an action for $10,000 against Daly, who caused his arrest.

Lieut.-Col. La Branche, commanding a French Canadian regiment, has tendered his services to the Imperial Government, through the Governor-General, in the event of the Empire being involved in the war in the East. He has also offered to raise a regiment in Canada for service abroad.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

TORONTO, April 26.—R. A. Hokins & Co., commission merchants and auctioneers of this city, have assigned. Their liabilities are $134,000.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

OTTAWA, April 26.—The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie has introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the independence of Parliament. It is intended to indemnify members who have infringed the act against prosecution for the penalty of $2,000 per diem. The bill applies to the present session only. The case of Speaker Anglin is still before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Committee sits with closed doors. Every day new cases are brought forward of members having violated the Independence-of-Parliament act.

The Hon. Mr. Blake was somewhat better today, although not able to leave his house. The Canadian press put the most uncharitable and unfounded conclusions upon his temporary absence. Rumors of changes in the Government are rife, but can be traced to no reliable source.

The Northern Railway resolutions that the Company shall pay certain bonds to the Government of Canada within a year, in satisfaction of sums improperly applied by the Company out of money payable to the Government, passed through the Committee to-day, and a bill founded on them passed first, second, and third readings.

On the Tariff bill coming up to-night, a motion to reduce the duty on malt one cent per pound brought on a long discussion. The motion lost on a division, and the bill passed final reading.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

OTTAWA, Ont., April 26.—Letters have been addressed to the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, the Hon. Alex. McKenzie, and the press, calling attention to the fact that on the 20th of June Queen Victoria will have completed the fortieth year of her reign, and proposing that the Canadians should manifest their national attachment by requesting her Majesty to take the title of "Empress of Canada."


BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

PANIERS.

SOMETHING NEW IN PANIERS FOR THE PRINCESS DRESSES. FOR SALE BY W. A. SIMPSON & CO., 79 & 81 STATE-ST.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A GOOD NINE-ROOM COTTAGE AT Irving Park, by GEORGE C. FRY, 84 LaSalle-st.

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

**The Loan Market Again Inactive—New York Exchange Firmer.**

**The Recent Attack on Pennsylvania Railroad Stock.**

**The Hon. Elizur Wright on the Rights of Policy-Holders in Surrender Values.**

**The Produce Markets Active and Again Excited, but Generally Weak.**

**A Downward Turn in Hogs, Provisions, Wheat, Corn, and Oats.**

**Rye and Barley Stronger—Flour in Good Demand.**

## FINANCIAL.

The lull in the speculative excitement on the Board of Trade has diminished the demand from that quarter for loans with which to meet margin calls, and the other Board of Trade applications are light. The general monetary situation was decidedly quieter than on the preceding day. The supply of mercantile paper is not large, and the miscellaneous demand for bank favors is likewise restricted. The loanable surplus is accumulating in excess of the use for it.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the street, rates are nominally the same, with business light.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 75c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings were $3,700,000.

THE VALUE OF THE BONANZA MINES.

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, which is unremitting in its attacks on the stocks of the California and Consolidated Virginia mines, quotes from the estimate prepared for Commissioner Raymond by the mining engineer, C. A. Luckhardt, to show that the latter valued this bonanza at $90,000,000 less than Dr. Linderman. The *Chronicle* thinks Luckhardt's estimate is too high, and calculates that there may be at the outside $17,000,000 of dividends in September. "With these figures before him, let any one reflect upon the record of all the other bonanzas, from Ophir to Belcher, and, after considering the profit obtained by those who invested in these mines after they had paid dividends a few years, while the stock was, of course, still inflated, he will perhaps understand why the Nevada Bank has money to loan at 8 per cent per annum, and mining stocks for sale that pay more than 5 per cent per month interest."

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STOCK.

*Philadelphia Ledger.*

During March 8,712 shares more were purchased *for investment* than sold by investors, and in April, up to the 21st, the excess was 14,481, making a total of 23,193 shares absorbed by investors more than were sold out by them. Friday and Saturday last were the two most exciting days in Pennsylvania Railroad stock. On Friday the number of shares reported sold was 31,000, while the books of the Company show as the result of that day that but 3,766 shares went to certificate, of which 3,387 were taken by investors and but 379 by brokers and as collateral, the remaining 27,234 being what are termed gambling transactions. On Saturday the reported sales at the Board were 40,594 shares. The books of the Company show that but 3,862 shares went into certificate, of which 3,237 were in names of investors and 525 in names of brokers and as collateral, the remainder, 36,732, being gambling transactions. With these facts and figures, plainly and truly given, no holder of the stock who is a reader of the *Ledger* need be deceived by stock quotations and the reported number of sales made, and thereby be inveigled into the belief that his investment is less valuable than it was this time last year, or than the annual report of the Company represents it to be.

BANK SUPERVISION IN NEW YORK.

*New York Evening Post.*

There seem to be an abundance of witnesses ready to testify that the Banking Department, under Superintendent Ellis, does not supervise, and if their charges are sustained he should soon be remanded to private life. In one sense they have been sustained already, for during his term of office many bank failures have occurred, attended with grievous losses to depositors, who had received no warning from the officer whose duty it was supposed to be to guard their interests. Either the man or the system is certainly to blame.

STATE BANKS OF NEW YORK.

A comparison of the last quarterly report made by the State banks in the City of New York to the Banking Department, with the totals of last quarter, shows that their assets have decreased $569,-296, the heavy reduction of $803,693 being made upon the specie account alone. At the same time the deposits have increased nearly $4,000,000.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 106⅛@107 in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 94⅛@93½ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

| | Sixty days. | Sight. |
|---|---|---|
| Sterling | 488 | 490 |
| France | 514⅜ | 511¼ |
| Belgium | 514⅜ | 511¼ |
| Switzerland | 513⅛ | 511¼ |
| Germany | 95⅛ | 96 |
| Norway, Sweden, and Denmark | 27 | 27¾ |
| Austria | .... | 47 |

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 6s of '81 | 113¾ | 114 |
| United States 5-20s of '65 | 110⅜ | 110⅝ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '65—January and July | 109⅛ | 109⅜ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '67—January and July | 112⅛ | 112⅜ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '68—January and July | 114⅛ | 114⅜ |
| United States 10-40s | 112⅛ | 112⅜ |
| United States new 5s of '81 | 111⅛ | 111⅜ |
| United States currency 6s | 124 | .... |

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. bonds | *107 | *108 |
| Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. sewerage | *107 | *108 |
| Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. water loan | *107 | *108 |
| Cook County 7 ₱ ct. bonds (long) | *107 | *108 |
| North Chicago 7 ₱ ct. bonds (L. Park) | *93 | .... |
| West Chicago park bonds | *97 | .... |
| City Railway, South Side, ex div | 150 | .... |
| City Railway, West Side | 172½ | .... |
| City Railway, North Side, ex div | 127 | .... |
| Traders' Insurance Company, ex div | 123 | .... |
| Chamber of Commerce, ex div | 69 | 71 |
| Exposition stock | 30 | 35 |
| Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Co. stock | .... | 140 |

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

New York, April 26.—Gold opened at 106⅜, declined to 106⅛, and closed at 106¼. Carrying rates 1 to 2½. Borrowing rates flat and 1-64 per diem.

Silver at London, 54⅛ pence. Here, silver bars 120 in greenbacks and 117¾ in gold. Silver coin ½ discount.

Governments were active and firm.

Railroad bonds were firm, on moderate business. Northwestern consolidated gold coupons advanced to 85¼.

State bonds were steady.

The stock market was strong at the opening, and prices advanced ¼ to ½, but the improvement was subsequently lost, and the firmness which characterized speculation at the opening was replaced by depression during the afternoon, when, under a fresh attack by the bears, the entire list gave way ½ to 6½. The greatest decline was in Morris & Essex, which dropped from 73 to 66½. Other leading features were Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Delaware & Hudson, Rock Island, Western Union, New York Central, and Michigan Central. Late in the day there was a recovery in Morris & Essex and Delaware & Hudson, but the general list at the close was at or near the lowest figures reached, and the tone of the market was feverish and apprehensive. Northwestern common and Pacific Mail were firm throughout the day.

The feature of city bank stocks to-day was a sale of 340 shares of the Bank of Commerce at 100. The asking price has steadily declined of late from 111 to 100.

The *Post* says of the break in stocks: "Part was due to natural reaction, but the larger part to an unpleasant discovery that the clique that has contributed so much to unsettling confidence, and has been so successful in the past few months in breaking down prices, is again at work to the same end."

Mr. R. I. Burritt, General Eastern Agent of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway, has been appointed General Eastern Agent for the Wabash Railway for all the territory east of Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Wheeling, to take effect May 1.

Transactions were 271,900 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 41,000 Western Union, 6,000 Northwestern, 33,000 Rock Island, 18,000 St. Paul, 47,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 New York Central, 6,000 Michigan Central, 65,000 Lackawanna, 5,000 Delaware & Hudson, and 6,000 Morris & Essex.

Money easy; 2@3. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@5½.

Custom receipts, $383,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $77,000.

Clearings, $38,000,000.

Sterling firm; long, 487¾; short, 489¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 114 | New 5s | 111¾ |
| Coupons, '65 | 111⅛ | New 4½s | 108⅛ |
| New | 110 | 10-40s | 112 |
| Coupons, '67 | 112⅜ | Coupons | 112⅝ |
| Coupons, '68 | 113 | Currencies | 124 |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Western Union | 58⅞ | C., C., C. & I. | 23 |
| Quicksilver | 13 | New Jersey Central | 8 |
| Quicksilver preferred | 18½ | Rock Island | 87 |
| Pacific Mail | 17⅞ | St. Paul | 17 |
| Mariposa | 2 | St. Paul preferred | 45¼ |
| Mariposa preferred | 3 | Wabash | 4 |
| Adams Express | 94⅜ | Fort Wayne | 92 |
| Wells-Fargo | 82 | Terre Haute | 2 |
| American Express | 49⅞ | Terre Haute pfd | 10 |
| United States Express | 25 | C. & A. | 86 |
| New York Central | 89 | C. & A. preferred | 102 |
| Erie | 6⅝ | Ohio & Mississippi | 4⅛ |
| Erie preferred | 17¼ | Del. & Lack | 45⅞ |
| Harlem | 135 | A. & P. Telegraph | 21⅜ |
| Harlem preferred | 136 | Missouri Pacific | 1½ |
| Michigan Central | 39⅞ | Indiana Central | 2 |
| Panama | 85 | C. B. & Q. | 100 |
| Union Pacific | 64⅛ | Hannibal & St. Jo. | 9¼ |
| Lake Shore | 47⅞ | Central Pacific bonds | 107⅞ |
| Illinois Central | 22⅞ | Union Pacific bonds | 103½ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg | 85 | U. P. land-grant | 99⅛ |
| Northwestern | 18 | U. P. sinking-fund | 92⅞ |
| Northwestern pfd | 41⅛ | | |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee, old | 43½ | Virginia, new | 32 |
| Tennessee, new | 43 | Missouri 6s | 105¼ |
| Virginia, old | 32 | | |

SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, April 26.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Board:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | 12 | Justice | 8¼ |
| Belcher | 5¼ | Kentuck | 4 |
| Best & Belcher | 18½ | Leopard | 2 |
| Bullion | 8¼ | Mexican | 8¼ |
| Con. Virginia | 23¼ | Northern Belle | 14¼ |
| California | 23⅞ | Overman | 19 |
| Chollar | 23⅞ | Ophir | 12¼ |
| Confidence | 4 | Raymond & Ely | 3¼ |
| Caledonia | 3¼ | Silver Hill | 1¼ |
| Crown Point | 5⅛ | Savage | 2⅛ |
| Exchequer | 5¼ | Segregated Belcher | 21 |
| Gould & Curry | 7¼ | Sierra Nevada | 3¼ |
| Hale & Norcross | 5¼ | Union Consolidated | 4⅛ |
| Imperial | 1 | Yellow Jacket | 7 |
| Julia Consolidated | 1 | Eureka Consolidated | 20 |

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, April 26.—Gold, 106¼@106⅜. Sight exchange on New York, ⅜ premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 522.

FOREIGN.

London, April 26.—Consols, money and account, 93.

United States bonds, '65s, 102⅜; '67s, 107½; 10-40s, 108; new 5s, 105⅞.

New York Central, 86; Erie, 6½; preferred, 16; Illinois Central, 50.

Paris, April 26.—Rentes, 103f 12½c.

The specie in the Bank of France increased 5,900,000 francs during the past week.

## LIFE-INSURANCE.

RIGHTS OF POLICY-HOLDERS IN SURRENDER VALUES.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*

Boston, April 23.—The excuse for the trap, or increasing surrender charge, described in my last, is two-fold. First, its age. It has been practiced for a century or more. Second, without it there would be nothing to hold the company together. The healthy members might retire and leave the sickly to break the company by dying too fast.

Age does not sanctify abuses; so I shall say nothing of the first excuse. The second is good to a limited extent. If an individual has bound a company to insure him for life or a number of years for a certain annual premium, he cannot expect to be released from his obligation under the contract to go on making the payments, well or sick, unless the company consents to it. The company would probably consent to it, willingly, should he be taken dangerously sick. It would be sure not to do so if his health was as good as when he entered. It could not at the start agree to do so without an adequate consideration. The ability of the company to perform its promises depends on its having a considerable number of members and maintaining their average vitality. It must therefore charge every member retiring in good health enough to pay for the increased risk it runs on those that remain, or to get a new member as good. How the amount of this charge can be ascertained, with reasonable certainty, I shall endeavor to explain by and by. One thing may be said with certainty, before I go further. As health is the condition of issuing a policy, no life can be supposed to be growing healthier as it grows older. Consequently, the charge for release cannot justly be larger at the end of any year than at the end of the first. Other things being equal, the lapse of a new policy of the ordinary kind will be more damaging to the company than the lapse of an older one. For more than a century the companies have violated this almost self-evident equity.

The absolute necessity of a certain forfeiture or surrender charge, to secure the persistence of the payments, justifies neither an excessive charge nor the inequity of making it too small on some policies and too large on others. The practice of the companies transcends the reasons for it, and rides rough-shod over the old Latin law maxim—*est modus in rebus*—everything has its limits; and the pithy French proverb—*Rien de trop*—nothing too much.

And it is not only in this trap, into which the policy-holder goes deeper and deeper every year, that these time-honored expressions of common sense are trampled on. The ordinary policy covers the *whole term of life*. It is only the active portion of life that is really insurable. A human being is no more likely to need insurance, or to have anybody suffer pecuniary loss by the discontinuance of his life, in his second childhood than in his first. Perhaps not so much so. Insuring for the *whole life* is too much. And especially so, if the surrender charge is to increase with the years of the policy.

No company, I believe, issues a policy to a person over 75. For a still better reason, it ought never to issue one to extend beyond that age. The annual premium for a policy payable to the party himself at the age of 75, or to his heirs on previous death, if taken before middle life, but little exceeds that of an ordinary whole-life policy. On such a policy any equitable charge for surrender will decrease from the start.

Another thing I am now prepared to say positively, though it is a thing the companies are particularly loath to admit. The *maximum* surrender charge, and the *minimum* cash surrender value, to be paid on the retirement of the policy-holder at the end of any policy-year, can be as safely stipulated in the policy as the sum insured in case of death. It is undeniable, and will not be denied, that the endowment insurance policies, which at present make about one-fifth of the business, are as safe to the companies as any others, if not safer. And yet in these policies a cash surrender value is absolutely stipulated for the last year of the term. It will sorely puzzle anybody, mathematician or business-man, to give any reason why, if the company can safely do this, it cannot absolutely stipulate a cash surrender value to be paid, if the insured elects to receive it, at the end of any previous year of the term.

The companies claim, with some reason, that if they were now to pay cash surrender values on the principle of returning the net value, or unearned premium, less a charge never greater than the net value of the policy at the end of the first year, there would be an outward rush that would disturb the value of their investments. That is probably true to some extent. For thousands of old policy-holders may have had no motive to keep up their insurance for some years past, but have been prevented from surrendering by the exorbitant charges. If the charges should be cut down to equity, so many might apply for cash surrender values at once as to embarrass companies whose investments are not of the most convertible sort. But whatever strength this argument has as to existing policies, it has none whatever as to future ones. And it has not much, anyway, when we consider that it is the disgust of old policy-holders, who have surrendered or wish to surrender, which, more than anything else, makes it so difficult now to get new ones to enter; also, that no one is likely to apply for a surrender except at the anniversary of his policy, when a new premium becomes due, so that the run on the company would be spread pretty equally over a whole year. And besides that, many would not be in so great a hurry to get out, if they knew that the surrender charge was growing less every year, instead of knowing, as they do now, that it is rapidly growing greater every year.

The only argument brought against stipulating in every future policy the exact cash surrender value which will be paid at the close of any policy-year in which a member may elect to withdraw, is that the company cannot afford to allow, or rather to sell, to the policy-holder in advance the right of selection against it. The utter fallacy and nonsense of this argument cannot be shown to the best advantage without figures, for which there will not be room in the present letter. They may occupy a moderate space in a future one. It will suffice to say now, however, that sauce for goose will commonly do for gander, and that one individual in selecting himself out of a company will have no great advantage over it, with the best medical advice, in selecting from offered risks those it will admit. Practically it has been a moot point with life underwriters hitherto, in view of a vast deal of outgoing, whether the outgoers average any higher vitality than the instayers. Of course we can have the exact statistics only of the latter, but they are by no means alarming. The lapses from the largest company have been about as numerous as the remaining members, and have forfeited or been charged on surrender sums which aggregate latterly nearly a million dollars a year. The whole of this aggregate, if I read the financial statements correctly, goes into the dividend paid to remaining members the next year. The only excuse for exacting it from the outgoing members is thus confessed to be groundless, for just so far as it has any force the surrender charges should be either expended in getting new recruits or added to the reserve to diminish the increased risk on the remaining members.

If the reader recurs to my first letter he will please read $9,900 instead of $7,700, in the fourth paragraph.

Elizur Wright.

## REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, April 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dashiell st, 240 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 24x123¾ ft, dated Sept. 26, 1872 | $ 535 |
| Blue Island av, 151 ft n e of Lincoln st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated April 25 | 1,600 |
| Lot on st 208½ ft w of California av and 141 ft s of Jackson st, w f, 25x126¾ ft, dated April 20 | 1,200 |
| Rinman st, 180 ft s e of Lincoln st, n f, 25x126 3-10 ft, with building, dated April 23 | 1,200 |
| Barry Point road, s w cor of Albany st, und ½ of blk 3; also, West Madison st, bet Crawford av and Central Park, s f, und ½ of 263 ft running n to Washington st, dated April 21 (Willis G. Jackson to Jerome B. Jackson) | 25,000 |
| Bradley st, 275 ft e of Noble st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated April 24 | 1,300 |
| Michigan av, 200 ft s of Eighteenth st, w f, 25x172 ft, dated April 20 | 13,000 |
| Centre av, n e cor of Twenty-first st, w f, 118x168 ft, dated April 26 | 16,000 |
| State st, 222 ft n of Thirty-second st, e f, 25x118 ft, dated April 24 | 4,080 |
| Sholto st, 343 ft s of West Polk st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated March 25, 1874 | 1,450 |
| Chicago av, n e cor of North Market st, s f, 50x100 ft (with other property in Lake View), dated Sept. 15, 1876 (Soren P. Lawrence to Frank L. DeWolf) | 35,000 |
| Chicago av, n e cor of North Market st, s f, 50x100 ft, dated Sept. 19, 1876 | 18,000 |

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Perry st, s w cor of Sunnyside av, e f, 92x160 ft, dated July 23, 1875 | $ 5,500 |

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Madison av, 92 ft s of Fifty-fourth st, e f, 96x106 7-10 ft, dated April 18 | $ 1,550 |
| Washington st, 90 ft n of Jackson st, e f, 32 ft to alley, dated May 13, 1876 | 500 |
| Daly st, 63 ft n of Wright st, w f, 48x126 8-10 ft, dated April 19 | 400 |

## COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

| | Receipts. 1877. | Receipts. 1876. | Shipments. 1877. | Shipments. 1876. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 10,366 | 8,972 | 11,014 | 10,051 |
| Wheat, bu | 7,880 | 33,500 | 37,830 | 174,374 |
| Corn, bu | 113,736 | 85,770 | 181,857 | 127,781 |
| Oats, bu | 30,847 | 54,755 | 32,836 | 50,675 |
| Rye, bu | 2,920 | 1,310 | 46,430 | 11,720 |
| Barley, bu | 1,200 | 4,020 | 4,020 | 1,324 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 122,185 | 57,075 | 130,534 | 127,804 |
| Flaxseed, lbs | 52,340 | 167,000 | 20,000 | 60,545 |
| B. corn, lbs | 40,000 | 14,000 | 60,000 | 66,150 |
| C. meats, lbs | 22,500 | 134,065 | 423,975 | 741,017 |
| Beef, tcs | .... | .... | 150 | 45 |
| Beef, brls | .... | .... | 41 | 3 |
| Pork, brls | 211 | 144 | 351 | 1,921 |
| Lard, lbs | 20,500 | 4,060 | 197,272 | 317,433 |
| Tallow, lbs | 57,444 | 20,675 | 190 | 49,324 |
| Butter, lbs | 68,287 | 44,802 | 132,765 | 31,200 |
| D. hogs, No. | 20 | 46 | .... | .... |
| Live hogs, No. | 17,097 | 13,080 | 3,449 | 4,666 |
| Cattle, No. | 5,677 | 4,380 | 3,958 | 4,932 |
| Sheep, No. | 1,529 | 490 | 755 | 956 |
| Hides, lbs | 186,504 | 162,760 | 255,460 | 74,160 |
| Highwines, brls | 50 | 109 | 283 | 63 |
| Wool, lbs | 122,789 | 106,827 | 47,350 | 20,860 |
| Potatoes, bu | 8,033 | 1,138 | 1,651 | .... |
| Coal, tons | 2,852 | 1,686 | 374 | 481 |
| Hay, tons | 78 | 110 | 30 | .... |
| Lumber, m | 1,771 | 1,557 | 2,028 | 1,580 |
| Shingles, m | 315 | 1,365 | 885 | 983 |
| Salt, brls | 640 | 212 | 2,336 | 2,397 |
| Poultry, lbs | 1,350 | 5,185 | .... | .... |
| Poultry, coops | .... | 22 | .... | .... |
| Game, pkgs | .... | 12 | .... | .... |
| Eggs, pkgs | 985 | 1,558 | 516 | 717 |
| Cheese, bxs | 376 | 1,485 | 403 | 249 |
| G. apples, brls | 445 | 24 | 279 | .... |
| Beans, bu | 124 | .... | 85 | 81 |

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 2,753 bu wheat, 213 bu corn, 1,593 bu oats, 1,059 bu rye, 2,717 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Thursday morning: 1 car No. 2 spring, 1 car No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do, 7 cars no grade (12 wheat); 81 cars high-mixed corn, 16 cars new do, 46 cars new-mixed, 115 cars No. 2 corn, 34 cars rejected do, 9 cars no grade (301 corn); 4 cars white oats, 10 cars No. 2 do, 22 cars rejected do (36 oats); 6 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 2 cars No. 2 barley, 6 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do. Total, 365 cars, or 152,000 bu. Inspected out: 68,920 bu wheat, 27,023 bu corn, 82,463 bu oats, 403 bu rye, and 2,000 bu barley.

There was again a great deal of excitement in produce circles yesterday, and the markets were very irregular in consequence. The attendance on 'Change was large, including many visitors from the country, and the balcony was filled so full that some "boots" were hung over the railing. But the day was very different in its experiences from Wednesday. The markets bobbed up and down, but weakness was the most prevalent tone in most departments, after the markets had got well opened. There was less disposition to buy, and more to realize, in most departments, as a good many operators thought they saw reason to think that the climax had been reached. The men who took hold at the beginning of the war excitement were mostly out, having realized before the markets came to a halt. Those who took hold later generally held on longer, and were less willing to settle at the top, believing in a still further advance. Of course, the prospect of that is dependent upon the turn in the war situation to a large extent; but many of the more careful thought it probable that still higher prices are only possible in the event of a war that will include the whole of Europe.

In provisions, for instance, it was remembered that our principal customers have been England for meats, and Germany for lard. Neither Russia nor Turkey are likely to want the product of a single hog from the United States, unless it be as grease for their cartridges, and the Mohammedan will not touch hogs' fat even in that way. If Germany or England, or both, should become entangled in the broil, there would then be some chance for excitement in provisions; otherwise not, except as they sympathize with breadstuffs. Cheap hog meat, with dear flour, would cause a largely-increased consumption of the former, both here and abroad, so that there exists an indirect reason for excitement in hog product.

In regard to wheat, opinions still differed widely. There were men who bought yesterday for investment, believing that there is room for a further rise, wheat being really scarce. Western Europe has received about all from the Black Sea that there was to spare; can receive little more from the United States; will probably be able to obtain none from Australia, instead of the 200,000 tons that would have been available in June had not the Australian crop been a partial failure; and can receive from Chili but a small proportion of the usual supply, only 60,000 qrs being now on passage from that country; while the crop of California is confessedly short. These facts warrant high prices for wheat; but it does not seem probable that there can be a steady demand for our wheat at prices which are higher than the topmost gold price of wheat during our own War for the suppression of the Rebellion. Reports indicate that there is a good deal of flour behind us if there is not much wheat left, and the high prices now attainable will probably cause that flour to move forward more freely than heretofore.

However, the high price of wheat here does not totally prevent its purchase for shipment. Several lots have been so taken during the past two or three days, and some of the purchasers have made the tour of the elevators, examining the wheat they contain. These men report that our wheat is of good quality, and ought certainly to command within 3c per bu of the price of Milwaukee wheat, instead of selling at 15c discount.

In dry-goods circles there was a well sustained activity and the tone of the market was firm and healthy. The demand for groceries continues to improve, and jobbers now report a very satisfactory movement in both staple and side goods. The changes in values were confined to an advance of 1c in common molasses and blackstrap, though coffees were quoted strong, with a tendency to higher figures. The sugar market again showed a want of steadiness, and for brown and soft white grades there was some cutting of prices. Hard sugars were firm, as previously quoted. Rice was steady. The dried-fruit market was fairly active for the staple articles and was firm all around. Prunes were advanced another ½c, and were strong at the improvement. An advance in apples of ½c was also noted. The fish market was easy for saltwater descriptions and firm for lake, with a fair business in progress. Butter and cheese continue dull and drooping. Jobbers of oils, paints, and colors reported a fair trade at unchanged prices. Bagging, leather, tobacco, coal, and wood were unchanged.

Lumber was quiet at the docks, and moderately active at the yards. Green lumber sold from yard docks at lower prices, but dry was steady and held firmly by some of the dealers. Hardware and nails were unchanged. Both wool and broom-corn were in moderate demand and steady. Seeds were rather quiet but firm, as the offerings were small. Hides were in active request and strong at the recent advance. The sales of green fruits were as large as usual, and most varieties were steady, though apples were offered at lower prices. Potatoes were dull and easier, under larger receipts. Poultry and eggs were in moderate request and lower, owing to the larger offerings.

Lake freights were more active, and a shade firmer at former quotations; at 3c for corn and 2¼c for oats, by sail, to Buffalo, and 7¼c for corn to Kingston. Room was engaged for 20,000 bu wheat, 70,000 bu corn, 30,000 bu oats, and 55,000 bu barley.

Rail freights were quoted firm at the following figures: To New York, 30c per 100 lbs on grain and 45c on meats. To Boston, Portland, and Providence, 35c on grain and 50c on provisions. To interior New England points, 35c on grain. Provisions to Baltimore, 42c, and to Philadelphia 43c. Foreign freights were advanced to 71c in specie per 100 lbs to Liverpool, and 81c in specie to German ports, on provisions.

MEATS TO EUROPE.

The New York *Tribune* gives the following statement of dressed meat sent from New York each month, together with the prices obtained, from October, 1875, when the first shipment was made, up to April 1, 1877, a period of eighteen months:

| | Pounds. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| 1875. | | |
| October | 24,340 | $ 2,043 |
| November | 31,564 | 2,324 |
| December | 120,080 | 10,340 |
| 1876. | | |
| January | 135,847 | 11,320 |
| February | 257,380 | 20,490 |
| March | 281,480 | 23,260 |
| April | 1,193,235 | 85,320 |
| May | 1,068,260 | 82,460 |
| June | 1,090,383 | 81,218 |
| July | 1,120,000 | 84,210 |
| August | 1,294,867 | 104,945 |
| September | 2,047,217 | 183,490 |
| October | 2,158,390 | 180,560 |
| November | 2,374,280 | 204,150 |
| December | 3,624,390 | 327,460 |
| 1877. | | |
| January | 2,200,119 | 208,763 |
| February | 2,990,840 | 225,800 |
| March | 5,797,817 | 501,664 |
| Total | 20,604,670 | $2,525,727 |

During the present month the exportation of meat from New York has been increasing. Since the 1st of this month nearly 1,000 head of cattle, or about 750,000 lbs of beef, have been shipped abroad each week. The dressed meat exported is that of the finest Western corn-fed cattle, which is said to be preferable to that of the Texas cattle.

The entire quantity of dressed meat sent from the United States to Europe from the inception of the enterprise, together with the sums realized, is as follows:

| | Pounds. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | 29,604,670 | $2,525,727 |
| Philadelphia | 4,677,560 | 438,044 |
| Boston | 2,387,040 | 283,625 |
| Total | 36,669,270 | $3,247,396 |

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs April 26, 1877: L. C. Huck, 500 bu barley; Lill & Bullen, 500 bu barley; F. W. Hayne & Co., 100 casks of ale; Henry Sears & Co., 3 cases of hardware; H. V. Bemis, 1 case of cigars; W. H. Schimpfermann, 2 cases of cigars; Field, Leiter & Co., 3 cases of dry goods. Amount collected, $4,621.92.

## PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active, and very irregular, in sympathy with grain. The market opened stronger, as Liverpool was quoted 6d per cwt higher on lard, and firm on other product; but there were too many sellers for strength, especially as the run of hogs was again large, and prices at the Stock-Yards were quoted lower, with buyers holding off. The shorts took hold so freely on the first decline as to bring about a reaction, but it was only temporary. The continued large receipts of hogs were claimed by some to be fatal to anything like strength in product without a larger demand for product than now appears probable, and foreign buyers are refusing to pay the advanced prices due to the war excitement.

Mess Pork—Was active, and advanced 12½c per brl, then declined 67½c, and closed about 50c lower than the latest figures of the preceding day. Sales were reported of 11,000 brls seller May at $16.00@16.55; and 44,750 brls seller June at $16.12½@16.80. Total, 55,-750 brls. The market closed tame at $16.00@16.02½ for round lots of cash or seller April; $16.00@16.02½ seller May; $16.17½@16.20 seller June; and $16.37½@16.40 seller July. Seller the year was quoted at $14.00@14.25.

Prime mess pork was nominal at $14.50@14.75, and extra prime at $11.00@11.25.

Lard—Was rather active, and irregular; advancing 10c per 100 lbs, declining 30c, and closing 15@17½c below the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 100 tcs cash at $10.12½@10.20; 5,750 tcs seller May at $10.05@10.30; and 16,000 tcs seller June at $10.15@10.45. Total, 21,850 tcs. The market closed tame at $10.07½ for round lots cash or seller April; $10.07½ seller May; and $10.17½@10.20 seller June.

Meats—Were dull and easier, declining ¼c per lb., with buyers holding off for a further drop. There were several orders on the market, but they were generally limited considerably below current quotations. Sales were reported of 200,000 lbs short ribs at $8.20 per 100 lbs seller June, and $8.37½ seller July; 900 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8¾c for 20 lb averages, 9⅛c for 15 lbs, and 9⅜c for 14 lbs; 100,000 lbs bacon hams at 11c, canvased and packed. The market closed at the following range of prices:

| | Shoulders. | Short ribs. | Long clears. | Short clears. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Green | 5½ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 8¼ |
| Loose, part salted | 5¾ | 8 | 8 | 8¼ |
| Boxed | 5⅞ | 8¼ | 8 | 8½ |
| May, loose | 5¾ | 8 | 7⅞ | 8¼ |
| June, loose | 5¾ | 8¼ | 7⅞ | 8½ |
| July, loose | 5⅞ | 8½ | 8 | 8¾ |

Long and short clears quoted at 8⅛c cash or April, and 8¼c seller June. Cumberlands quiet at 7⅛@7½c; long cut hams, 9⅛@9⅜c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 9⅛@9½c. Green hams, 8@8½c.

Bacon quoted at 6⅝@6¾c for shoulders, 9⅛@9⅜c for short ribs, 9⅛@9⅜c for short clears, 10½@11c for hams, all canvased and packed.

Grease—Was quiet at 5½@8c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75@11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $20.00@20.50 for hams.

Tallow—Was quoted at 8¼@8⅜c for city, and 7¾@8c for country lots, the inside for No. 2.

## BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in good demand at full previous prices, being wanted for export, as well as by local dealers, while the stocks are so light that comparatively little was on sale for immediate delivery. There was, however, a little more offered to arrive, the recent advance having made some country millers more willing to sell their reserves. Sales were reported of 3,050 brls spring extras, chiefly at $8.15@9.75. The market closed entirely nominal. The following are approximately buyers' prices: Choice winters, $8.75@9.25; medium do, $8.00@8.50; common do, $7.50@8.25; choice Minnesota spring, $8.50@9.25; medium do, $7.50@8.25; choice patents, $9.75@10.75; medium do, $8.75@9.25; common do, $8.25@8.50; choice family flours (spring), $8.00@8.25; medium do, $7.50@8.00; shipping extras, $7.25@7.75; choice spring superfines, $5.75@6.25; medium do, $5.00@5.50. Rye flour, $5.50@5.75.

Bran—Was moderately active, and sold 25c lower. Sales were 60 tons at $17.50@18.00 per ton on track, and $18.00@18.25 free on board cars.

Corn-Meal—Coarse was nominal at $20.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was less active and generally weak, being unsettled at a lower range of prices, the average being 1@4c below that of the previous day. Taking the latest prices of Wednesday as the starting point, the market advanced 3c and declined to 7c below at the close. The European markets were again stronger, California wheat on passage being quoted up 1s@1s 6d per quarter. New York was excitedly higher, and Milwaukee was reported at $1.81¾@1.85 cash, while our receipts were small, as usual. There was some demand to fill outside orders, heavy margins being insisted on in most cases; and a good inquiry from shorts who were anxious to settle. But offerings from parties who had bought in near the top were larger than wanted, and prices receded in consequence. Wheat for delivery next month was heavy; a good deal was on sale, and few parties cared to take hold of it, so that the market ranged 2¼@4c below June, while this month was quoted at 1@2c under May for the same reason. The "crowd" was generally a very small one, scarcely more than a score of operators being in attendance near the middle of the session. The great majority appeared to have previously closed out their contracts, and to have determined to hold aloof till the market becomes more settled. Seller June opened with sales at $1.75, the first sales being at $1.75@1.77, declined to $1.70¼, advanced to $1.73, and receded to $1.67 at the close. Seller May was quoted at $1.64@1.73, closing at the inside, and seller the month or regular No. 2 was quoted at $1.62@1.72½, closing at $1.63. Cash sales were reported of 102,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.68@1.73½, all above $1.72½ being in the Northwestern Elevator; 1,400 bu No. 3 do at $1.56@1.58; 400 bu rejected do at $1.35; and 1,200 bu by sample at $1.35@1.80. Total, 105,400.

Minnesota Wheat—Was more active at the same prices as the previous day. Sales were 39,000 bu No. 1 at $1.90; 5,200 bu No. 2 at $1.85; and 700 bu by sample at $1.88@1.92 on track. Total, 44,900 bu.

CORN—Was active and unsettled at a higher range of prices, selling 2½c above the highest figures of Wednesday, though the market afterwards declined 6½c, and closed 2¼c below the latest prices of the preceding day. The English markets were excited, at an advance of 1s 3d@1s 6d per quarter, and New York was stronger, while our receipts were only 301 car-loads, the canal grain having apparently ceased to come here because the owners are not satisfied with our inspection. There were a good many buying orders here at the outset, many operators having transferred their attention from wheat to corn, but there were also numerous orders to sell, the break in wheat calling out sellers in corn, and there was not much demand for shipment, the orders here being generally limited to figures below the market. Shippers said they could not operate because Chicago was too high as compared with Liverpool. A good deal of the trading was in settlements, many of those who bought during the recent excitement being anxious to sell, and preferred to get entirely out of the deal, releasing margins that would otherwise have been locked up on both sides. Seller June opened at 62@63c (with rumored sales as high as 64c), broke to 58¾c, advanced to 59⅝c, and declined to 58½c, closing at 57c. Seller May was very dull, being generally without buyers; it ranged at 54@61c, closing at 54¾c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, ranged at 54½@57½c, closing at 54¼c. Cash sales were reported of 108,400 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 55½@57¼c; 9,600 bu new high mixed at 51@51½c; 15,600 bu new mixed at 49¾@50¼c; 4,600 bu rejected at 48@49c; 800 bu ears at 50@52c; 11,600 bu shelled, by sample, at 43@53c on track; and 11,200 bu do at 49@53c free on board cars. Total, 146,800 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active and stronger early, but afterwards declined, closing weak and 2@2¼c lower than on Wednesday. The market declined during the last hour, in sympathy with corn, and closed weak in spite of the report of an advance of 1c in New York. Cash oats were in good demand for shipment. Seller May opened at 42c and declined to 41c, closing at 40c. June sold early at 43@43½c and closed at 41@41¼c. No. 2 cash sold at 40½@41¼c and closed at about 39½c. Rejected sold at 34c. Cash sales were reported of 44,200 bu No. 2 at 40¼@41¼c; 4,500 bu rejected at 34c; 4,200 bu by sample at 38@43c on track; and 4,800 bu do at 37@44c free on board. Total 57,700 bu.

RYE—Was active and advanced 2@3½c, owing apparently to an advance in New York, which brought out buying orders and sent operators into the market to effect settlements. The offerings were moderate. No. 2 in car lots sold at 90@91c, and in round lots at 95@95½c. June sold at 96c, and May at 95@95½c, closing quiet at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 10,800 bu No. 2 at 90@95½c; 800 bu by sample at 90@92c on track. Total, 11,600 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and higher. There was more doing in cash, and No. 2 sold at 80@82c, the inside being paid for a round lot in Rock Island. April was quiet at 80@82c, and May at 60@63c. No. 3 was steady at 38c in N. S., and 41@42c in A., D. & Co.'s; and rejected quiet at 35@38c. Vessel-room was engaged for 55,000 bu of low grade barley. Cash sales were reported of 7,800 bu No. 2 at 80@82c; 9,400 bu No. 3 N. S. at 38c; 400 bu do A., D. & Co. at 41c; 400 bu by sample at 60c. Total, 18,000 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Mess Pork—Sales 8,250 brls at $16.00@16.02½ for May, and $16.15@16.20 for June.

Lard—2,000 tcs at $10.17½ for June, and $10.05 for May.

LATEST.

Mess pork was active and higher. Sales 9,500 brls at $16.05 for May, $16.10@16.25 for June.

Lard was steady, with sales of 5,300 tcs at $10.05 cash, $10.05@10.07½ May, and $10.15@10.20 June.

Wheat was fairly active and 2¼@3c higher. May sold at $1.64¼@1.67¼, closing at $1.66¾. June sold at $1.67¼@1.71, and closed at $1.70. Cash sold at $1.67¼@1.68.

Corn was active and 1c higher. June sold at 56¾@57¼c, and rallied to 58½c, closing at about 58¼c. May sold at 55@56¼c, and closed at 55¼c.

Oats were a shade firmer, closing at 40c for May, and 41¼c for June.

It was rumored that a vessel was taken for 30,000 bu corn.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was a shade easier, closing at $15.95@16.00 for May and $16.17½@16.20 for June. Sales 4,750 brls at $16.15@16.22½ seller June.

Lard was 5c better, closing at $10.10 for May and $10.22½@10.25 for June. Sales 750 tcs at $10.22½ seller June.

Short ribs were easier, sales being reported of 50,000 lbs at $8.12½ seller June.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was firmer at $2.10@2.19.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate request and steady: Choice green hurl, 5½@7c; medium hurl, red tipped, 4½@5c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5@5½c; red tipped, with do, 4@4½c; red do, 3@3½c; inside brush, 3@4c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4@5½c; inferior brush, 2½@3c; crooked do, 2@3c.

BEANS—Are very scarce and firm at $2.50 for fine navies and $2.25@2.35 for prime mediums. At Boston the stock is reported to be nearly exhausted.

BUTTER—There was but little life in the butter trade, good to choice qualities suitable for table use alone receiving much attention. Prices range about the same as at the beginning of the week, but are unsettled and variable. Quotations remain as follows: Choice yellow, 24@28c; medium to good, 16@20c; inferior to common, 8@14c.

BAGGING—Grain bags were dull and unchanged. The lower priced grades remain firm under reduced stocks. We quote: Stark A, 23½c; Montaup, 22c; Peerless, 22c; Ontario, 22c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 18½c; Amoskeag, 19c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; do double, 24@24½c.

CHEESE—Good to choice new full cream cheese was quoted at 14@15c, and part skims at 8@13c. Old cheese is about out of the market. The demand continues light.

COAL—There was a small demand at previous quotations: Lackawanna egg, $7.50; do nut and range, $8.00; Blossburg, $6.50@7.00; cannel, $7.00; Briar Hill, $6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.00; Illinois, $3.50@4.25; Gartsherrie, $5.00; Indiana block, $4.50@5.00.

EGGS—Were in moderate local request at 10@10½c.

FISH—Saltwater fish are quoted lower at the East, and that fact tends to weaken the market here, though beyond a small decline in cod, prices remain as before. Lake fish are firm. Trade was only fair at the following quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.50; family whitefish, ½-brl, $2.00; trout, $3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 shore extra, $12.00@12.25; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2, ½-brl, $6.50@6.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.75@1.80; No. 1 bay kits, $1.35@1.40; family kits, 95c@$1.00; bank codfish, $4.62½@4.75; George's codfish, $5.25@5.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00; do, ½-brls, $4.25; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00; do, ½-brls, $3.25; smoked halibut, 10c; scaled herring, per box, 25c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There is continued activity in the demand for prunes, and prices are still working upward. The quotations were yesterday advanced to 6½@6¾c for old, and to 7½@8c for new—an improvement of a ½c. Other imported fruits were about steady. In domestic dried the only activity was in apples, and that fruit was held a full ½c higher. Nuts remain dull and easy. The general market was fairly active at the subjoined range of prices:

Foreign—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 10@11c; Turkish prunes, old, 6½@6¾c; do, new, 7½@8c; raisins, layers, $1.70@1.75; loose Muscatel, $2.20@2.30; Valencia, 8@8½c; Zante currants, new, 7@7½c; citron, 20@21c.

Domestic—Alden apples, 13@14c; Michigan do, 5½@6½c; Southern, 4½@5c; blackberries, 7½@8½c; raspberries, 27@29c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

Nuts—Filberts, 11½@12c; almonds, Terragona, 18@19½c; French walnuts, 10@11c; Grenoble walnuts, 14@14½c; Brazils, 7½@8c; pecans, Texas, 8@9c; do, Missouri, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 6¼@6¾c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@5½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges were in continued good demand and steady. Apples were slow and lower. The stock is decaying rapidly, and dealers are anxious to dispose of it. Car-lots are dull. We quote: Apples in lots, $2.00 per brl; do at retail, $2.00@2.75; Valencia oranges, $11.00@12.00 per case; oranges, $3.00@4.00 per box; lemons, $4.50@5.00 per box; bananas, $3.00@5.00 per bunch; strawberries, 50@75c.

GROCERIES—Sirups and molasses were very firm, and the quotations of common molasses and blackstrap were advanced. Other articles in the list underwent no material change. Coffees were again quoted strong, but were without positive advance. The sugar market had an unsettled tone. Hard sugars were firm at full figures, while soft grades were easy, the quotations being shaded an ⅛c in some quarters. There was a fair demand, both for staple and side goods. We now quote:

Rice—Carolina, 6@7½c; Louisiana, 5½@7c.

Coffees—O. G. Java, 27@28c; Java, No. 2, 25@26c; choice to fancy Rio, 23@24½c; good to prime, 21@22c; common to fair, 20@21c; roasting, 17@18c; Singapore Java, 23@24c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 12⅛@12½c; crushed, 12⅛@12¼c; granulated standard, 12½c; powdered, 12⅛@12⅜c; A standard, 11¾c; do No. 2, 11⅜@11½c; extra C, 11½@11¾c; C No. 1, 11c; C No. 2, 10⅞@10¾c; choice brown, 10½@10⅝c; fair to prime do, 10@10¼c; common do, 9@9½c.

Sirups—California sugar-loaf drips, 58@60c; California honey drips, 53@55c; silver drips, 58@60c; good sugar-house sirup, 40@45c; extra do, 48@55c. New Orleans molasses, choice, 58@60c; do prime, 53@55c; common to good, 45@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 40@50c; common molasses, 39@41c; black strap, 33@34c.

Spices—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 50@52c; cassia, 25@26c; pepper, 16@16½c; nutmegs, $1.05@1.10; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.

Soaps—True Blue, 5¾c; German mottled, 6@6½c; Blue Lily, 6@6½c; White Lily, 5¾@6c; White Rose, 5¾@6c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5¾c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Was quiet and firm, the trading being chiefly in timothy. We quote: Timothy, $9.50@10.00; No. 2 do, $8.00@8.50; mixed, $7.00@7.50; upland prairie, $7.00; No. 1, $5.00; slough, $4.50.

HIGHWINES—Were in better demand, and advanced ½c further, being quoted stronger in Cincinnati and New York. Sales here were 50 brls (early) at $1.09, and 150 brls (later) at $1.09½ per gallon. The market closed nominally at the outside.

HIDES—Continue in good demand, and firm. City butchers' cows, 6@6½c; steers, 7@7½c; green-cured, light, 8c, and heavy, 8c; damaged, 7c; part cured, 8c; green salted kip, 9c; green calf, 11½@12c; flint hides and prime dry kip and calf, 15@16c; dry-salted hides, 11c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

HOPS—Were quiet at 12@20c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Merchants report a fair trade. Prices are unchanged, but imported goods are firmer, owing to the advance of gold. Quotations:

Tin Plate—IC, 10x14, $7.75; do IX, 10x14, $10.25; roofing, 14x20, IC, $7.25; 14x20, IX, $9.75.

Pig Tin—Large, 24c; small, 25c; bar, 28c.

Solder—No. 1, 18c; extra, 20c.

Lead—Pig, 7½c; bar, 8½c; lead pipe, 9c.

Copper—Bottoms, 34c; sheathing copper, 32c.

Sheet Zinc—Full casks, 9c; slabs, 8c.

Sheet Iron—No. 24, 3½c rates; Russia iron, Nos. 9 to 12, 14c; do, No. 1, stained, 13c; American planished A, 12c; B, 10c; galvanized iron, No. 28, 14c, with discount of 30 per cent.

Bar Iron—Common, $2.60@2.70.

Wire—Nos. 1 to 4, 9c; 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c. Discount of 45 per cent.

NAILS—Were steady at $2.75 rates.

OILS—Prices remain the same as previously given. Carbon, lard, linseed, and most other descriptions were firm. We quote: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 16½c; do, Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 19½c; snow white, 17c; test, 21½c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 23½c; extra lard oil, 88@90c; No. 1, 75@78c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 65c; boiled, 70c; whale, winter-bleached, 80c; sperm, $2.15; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.05@1.10; do, extra, 85@90c; do No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 50c; Straits, 55c; miners' oil, 60c; turpentine, 40c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 grav., 17c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 16c; gasoline, 87 deg., 23@24c; West Virginia oil, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 28c.

POULTRY—Was dull and easier. The offerings were liberal. Chickens, $3.75@4.00 per doz, in coops; spring do, $3.00@3.50 per doz; turkeys, live, 13c.

POTATOES—Were dull and lower under continued liberal receipts. Potatoes are coming forward freely by rail, and a good many are coming by lake from points in the north that were inaccessible before the opening of navigation. Peachblows are quoted at $1.15@1.25, and Rose at $1.05@1.10, and mixed at $1.00@1.05.

SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged. Timothy sold at $1.65@1.77½. Clover was quoted at $8.00@8.88. Hungarian sold at 55c, and millet at 55@65c.

SALT—Dealers report a fair trade at the given prices: Fine salt, $1.30; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00.

TEAS—Were in fair demand, and were firm as previously quoted:

Gunpowder—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 85@90c; fancy, $1.00@1.15.

Imperial—Common, 28@33c; good do, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

Young Hyson—Common, 28@30c; good do, 32@35c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@53c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 90c@$1.00.

Japan—Common, 26@30c; good common, 32@35c; medium, 35@38c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@53c; choice, 55@58; choicest, 60@65c.

Oolongs—Common, 28@30c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOD—Sold in a limited way at $6.50 for beech, and $7.50 for maple. The tendency is to reduced prices.

VEAL—Was quoted at 6@7c and fair offerings at 4@6c.

VEGETABLES—Were plentiful and slow at easier prices: Bermuda tomatoes, 70@75c per box; cucumbers, $1.00@1.10 per doz; onion tops, $2.00 per bu; spinach, 50@65c per box; radishes, 30@40c per box; pieplant, 1@2c per lb; asparagus, $1.25@1.50 per doz; California, 15c per lb.

WOOL—The order trade is fair and the stock light, and will be quite sold out before new wool arrives. At the May sales in London the offerings of fine wools will be large, as several Australian cargoes, which arrived too late for the last sales, will be offered, as well as quantities that were held over. The season in Australia has been very dry, and as the sheep have suffered greatly the coming clip will be smaller than the last. Following are dealers' prices to manufacturers for assorted lots. Dealers pay 2@3c less for mixed lots from the hands of general receivers: Washed fleece, fine, 37½@38c; medium, 35@37c; do coarse, 30@33c; fleece, unwashed fine, heavy to light, 22@25c; do coarse and medium, 22@25c; tub-washed, prime to choice, 40@42c; do poor to good, 34@38c.

## LUMBER.

The offerings at the sale docks were small yesterday, and the market was necessarily quiet. Piece stuff was quoted at $7.25@7.50 and common boards at $8.50, and medium at $10.50.

Lumber freights were steady at $1.00 for Muskegon and $1.25 for Manistee.

The yard market was fairly active. Green lumber has been sold from the docks at less than $9.50, but that is the general price. Some dealers are holding their lumber higher on account of the poor prospects for getting the logs down in Wisconsin. Quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch | $32.00@34.00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 28.00@30.00 |
| Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch | 30.00 |
| Clear flooring, first and second, rough | 30.00 |
| First and second clear dressed siding | 18.00 |
| First common dressed siding | 14.00 |
| Flooring, first common, dressed | 26.00 |
| Flooring, second common, dressed | 22.00 |
| Box boards, A, 13 to 18 inch | 30.00@32.00 |
| Box boards, B, 13 to 18 inch | 25.00 |
| A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch | 28.00@30.00 |
| B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch | 20.00@24.00 |
| C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch | 15.00@16.00 |
| Common stock boards, 12 inch | 12.00@13.00 |
| Fencing, 12 to 16 feet | 10.50 |
| Common boards, 12 to 20 feet | 10.50 |
| Dimension stuff, 10 to 18 feet | 9.50@10.00 |
| Dimension stuff, 20 to 24 feet | 10.00@14.00 |
| Lath | 1.60 |
| A shingles, choice | 2.50 |
| A shingles, standard | 2.30@2.40 |
| A shingles on track, dry | 2.30@2.40 |
| A shingles on track, green | 2.00 |
| Pickets, square | 9.00@10.00 |
| Pickets, flat | 8.00@10.10 |

## LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Receipts—* | | | |
| Monday | 3,047 | 14,472 | 348 |
| Tuesday | 4,131 | 15,029 | 1,795 |
| Wednesday | 5,677 | 17,097 | 1,529 |
| Thursday | 6,300 | 18,500 | 1,200 |
| Total | 19,155 | 65,098 | 4,872 |
| Same time last week | 17,305 | 63,956 | 6,260 |
| *Shipments—* | | | |
| Monday | 2,210 | 2,689 | 294 |
| Tuesday | 1,614 | 2,720 | 51 |
| Wednesday | 3,958 | 3,449 | 755 |
| Total | 7,782 | 8,927 | 2,353 |

CATTLE—The heavy receipts and the discouraging news from the East caused a lessened demand and a general weakening of prices, the market averaging about 10c lower than on Wednesday. The several classes of buyers were well represented, but there did not appear to be any urgency in the demand from any source, and it was a dull and dragging trade from the opening to the close. Prices ranged from $3.25@3.50 for common cows, stags, bulls, oxen, and inferior mixed lots, to $5.30@5.60 for choice, but most of the day's work was done at a range of $4.50@5.10 for fair to good grades. Among the sales were 28 head, averaging 1,348 lbs, at $5.60, by Bentley, Johnston & Co., and 18 head of Texans, averaging 960 lbs, at $3.00. The market closed weak, with a good deal of stock left over unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,600 lbs | $5.25@5.60 |
| Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,400 lbs | 5.00@5.25 |
| Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs | 4.50@4.80 |
| Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs | 3.40@4.30 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs | 3.40@4.50 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers | 2.50@3.25 |
| Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives) | 2.50@3.75 |

CATTLE SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | 1,349 | $5.60 | 15 | 1,494 | $5.33 |
| 24 | 1,415 | 5.50 | 60 | 1,371 | 5.30 |
| 32 | 1,223 | 5.35 | 16 | 1,298 | 5.25 |
| 17 | 1,408 | 5.25 | 16 | 1,320 | 5.25 |
| 16 | 1,297 | 5.20 | 16 | 1,263 | 5.20 |
| 51 | 1,236 | 5.10 | 15 | 1,198 | 5.00 |
| 16 | 1,327 | 5.10 | 15 | 1,280 | 5.00 |
| 18 | 1,278 | 5.10 | 17 | 1,198 | 5.00 |
| 22 | 1,211 | 5.12½ | 18 | 1,211 | 5.00 |
| 14 | 1,330 | 5.12½ | 17 | 1,218 | 4.90 |
| 18 Texans | 900 | 3.00 | 17 | 1,184 | 4.85 |
| 79 | 1,433 | 4.90 | 18 | 987 | 4.85 |
| 48 | 1,200 | 4.90 | 20 | 1,210 | 4.80 |
| 64 | 1,184 | 4.85 | 16 | 1,190 | 4.90 |
| 35 | 1,161 | 4.85 | 16 | 1,163 | 4.85 |
| 15 | 1,036 | 4.75 | 24 | 1,164 | 4.87½ |
| 16 | 1,190 | 4.90 | 15 | 1,183 | 4.80 |
| 16 | 1,073 | 4.60 | 9 | 1,152 | 4.75 |
| 19 | 889 | 4.50 | 10 | 1,206 | 4.75 |
| 12 | 975 | 4.60 | 16 | 1,263 | 4.80 |
| 18 | 930 | 4.50 | 16 | 1,141 | 4.75 |
| 21 | 983 | 4.55 | 16 | 1,186 | 4.75 |
| 17 | 860 | 4.35 | 33 | 1,118 | 4.70 |
| 14 | 982 | 4.30 | 18 | 1,086 | 4.70 |
| 18 | 972 | 4.40 | 19 | 1,089 | 4.70 |
| 13 | 1,012 | 3.75 | 28 | 1,088 | 4.70 |
| 18 bulls | 1,498 | 3.65 | 9 | 1,139 | 4.65 |
| 80 bulls | 1,540 | 3.62½ | 36 | 1,042 | 4.62½ |
| 14 bulls | 1,401 | 3.25 | 17 | 931 | 4.50 |
| 28 | 1,545 | 5.50 | | | |

HOGS—The heavy receipts and the reaction in the market for hog products checked the demand and caused a general softening of prices. Opening sales were at 10c off, while before noon the entire advance of the day before had been lost, the market settling down to $5.30@5.50 for poor to prime light weights, and to $5.40@5.75 for poor to choice heavy grades. A large number was left in the pens unsold, and the feeling at the close was favorable to a further decline.

HOG SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32 | 307 | $5.75 | 40 | 223 | $5.50 | 44 | 280 | $5.75 |
| 49 | 260 | 5.75 | 36 | 254 | 5.50 | 41 | 264 | 5.75 |
| 52 | 275 | 5.75 | 63 | 270 | 5.50 | 57 | 242 | 5.60 |
| 62 | 255 | 5.70 | 51 | 233 | 5.50 | 27 | 233 | 5.40 |
| 56 | 281 | 5.65 | 94 | 178 | 5.50 | 66 | 240 | 5.60 |
| 49 | 279 | 5.65 | 20 | 184 | 5.50 | 53 | 173 | 5.50 |
| 121 | 244 | 5.60 | 20 | 191 | 5.50 | 41 | 249 | 5.55 |
| 34 | 263 | 5.60 | 41 | 240 | 5.50 | 55 | 237 | 5.55 |
| 152 | 264 | 5.60 | 41 | 173 | 5.45 | 63 | 229 | 5.55 |
| 38 | 246 | 5.60 | 52 | 196 | 5.45 | 57 | 280 | 5.70 |
| 81 | 261 | 5.57½ | 169 | 226 | 5.45 | 28 | 270 | 5.45 |
| 40 | 193 | 5.55 | 40 | 202 | 5.45 | 51 | 233 | 5.50 |
| 40 | 240 | 5.55 | 62 | 184 | 5.40 | 25 | 209 | 5.65 |
| 49 | 251 | 5.55 | 62 | 211 | 5.40 | 45 | 226 | 5.55 |
| 47 | 278 | 5.55 | 54 | 194 | 5.40 | 43 | 267 | 5.75 |
| 63 | 216 | 5.55 | 55 | 168 | 5.40 | 48 | 315 | 5.75 |
| 60 | 251 | 5.55 | 101 | 182 | 5.40 | 40 | 280 | 5.60 |
| 54 | 248 | 5.50 | 54 | 170 | 5.40 | 64 | 250 | 5.55 |
| 57 | 242 | 5.50 | 57 | 181 | 5.40 | 60 | 228 | 5.55 |
| 160 | 246 | 5.50 | 38 | 272 | 5.30 | 50 | 238 | 5.55 |
| 48 | 302 | 5.50 | 51 | 183 | 5.25 | 119 | 230 | 5.55 |
| 112 | 197 | 5.50 | 26 | 257 | 5.75 | 45 | 160 | 5.50 |
| 111 | 271 | 5.50 | 25 | 283 | 5.75 | 28 | 250 | 5.50 |

SHEEP—Were quiet, steady, and unchanged, with sales on a basis of $4.00@4.75 for common to medium, and at $5.00@6.00 for common to choice grades.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 26.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,020, making 4,880 for three days, against 4,600 same time last week; market very quiet, with a slow trade; unchanged prices; ranging 9½@11½c for ordinary to extra steers; fair to good generally, 10¼@10¾c; shippers to English market took 150 at 10¼@11c; a number of car-loads unsold; holders would not accept bids, and look for an improvement in the demand before Monday.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,200, making 8,280 for three days, against 11,030 same time last week; market about steady; sales of unshorn sheep, common to prime, 5¾@7¾c; common to extra clipped, 4½@6¼c; few spring lambs from New York and New Jersey, 9@11c per lb, and $6.00@8.50 per head; car-load Virginia do, $4.75 per head; 5 car-loads Texas sheep, $5.75 per 100 lbs.

Swine—Receipts, 3,480, making 1,220 for three days, against 12,150 same time last week; market firm; $5.90@6.00 per 100 lbs live, and $7.12@7.25 for dressed.

EAST LIBERTY.

East Liberty, Pa., April 26.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 459 head, or 17 cars through and 10 cars yard stock; total for three days, 1,700 head, or 48 cars through and 54 cars yard; everything sold out at prices about the same as yesterday; best, $5.75@6.00; medium to good, $4.75@5.50; common to fair, $4.00@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,485 head; total for three days, 5,225; Yorkers, $5.75@5.90; Philadelphias, $6.00@6.15.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, $1,000 head; total for three days, 7,500; selling at $3.50@5.50; clipped wooled, $5.00@6.00.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, April 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 663; total for the week, 10,625; no sales; fresh arrivals consigned through; 27 cars in yards held for shipment to-morrow.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,800; total for the week, 9,900; market dull and declining; buyers and sellers apart; sales 4 cars at weak, yesterday's prices; 9 cars unsold.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,200; total for the week, 13,050; fair demand; offerings light; prices irregular; sales 3 cars Yorkers good to choice, $5.60@5.75; 2 cars heavy, $5.75@5.85; supply hardly equal to the demand; yards bare of stock.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, April 26.—Hogs—Steady; unchanged; $4.90@5.50.

Cattle—Active; light shippers especially strong; choice to fancy steers, $5.65@6.00; good to prime, $5.00@5.40; light to fair, $4.60@5.05; butchers', $4.25@4.87½; cows and heifers, $3.50@4.62½.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, April 26.—Hogs—Active and firm; common, $4.50@4.60; fair to good light, $5.10@5.35; packing, $5.00@5.30; butchers', $5.40@5.50; receipts, 3,095; shipments, 1,636.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following telegrams from Beerbohm were received on 'Change yesterday:

Liverpool, April 26.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 77s; Western, 65s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 38s; short ribs, 39s; long clear, 40s; short clear, 41s; shoulders, 28s; hams, 20 lb average, 43s. Lard, 49s 6d. Prime mess beef, 92s; India mess, 98s; extra India mess, 112s. Cheese, 70s. Tallow, 42s.

London, April 26.—Liverpool—Wheat strong; California club, 12s 10d@13s 2d; California white, 12s 8d@12s 11d; spring, 12@13s. Corn excited; 29s 9d.

Mark Lane—Cargoes off coast—Wheat improving; good California, 63s; fair average No. 2 spring, 63s. Corn improving; good American mixed, 28s 6d@29s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn improving. Good shipping California wheat just shipped or nearly due, 62s 6d; fair average quality of spring wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 61s 6d@62s; do American mixed corn, 28s. On passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and direct ports—Flour and wheat, 1,161,000 qrs; corn, 497,000 qrs.

Later—Mark Lane—Cargoes off coast—Corn excited; good American mixed, 30s. Cargoes on passage—Corn excited; fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 29@29s 6d.

Latest—Mark Lane—Cargoes off coast—Good California wheat, 63s 6d; good California wheat just shipped or nearly due, 63s 6d.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £515,000 during the past week. The amount withdrawn on balance to-day was £22,000. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability is 42 per cent.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

Liverpool, April 26—11 a. m.—Flour—No. 1, 32s; No. 2, 29s.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 12s 3d; spring, No. 1, 12s 9d; No. 2, 11s 4d; club, No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 12s 6d; white, No. 1, 12s 9d; No. 2, 12s 2d. Corn, 27s 3d@27s 6d.

Provisions—Pork, 65s. Lard, 49s.

Liverpool, April 26—5 p. m.—Corn—28s 6d@29s.

Provisions—Pork, 66s. Lard, 49s.

Rest unchanged.

Liverpool, April 26—Latest—Cotton—Irregular and flat at 5 13-16@6 3-16d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 5,000.

Breadstuffs—California white wheat, 12s@12s 10d; do club, 13@13s 4d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 12@13s; do winter, 12s 6d@12s 9d. Flour—Western canal, 30@33s. Corn—Western mixed, 28s 3d. New do, 28s 6d@29s. Oats—American, 3@3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 41s.

Clover-Seed—American, 60@73s.

Provisions—Mess pork, 66s. Prime mess beef, 92s 6d. Lard—American, 49s 6d. Cheese—American fine, 70s. Bacon—Long clear, 40s; short do, 41s 6d.

Tallow—American, 42s 6d.

Petroleum—Spirits, 9s; refined, 12s 9d.

Linseed Oil—31s@32s.

Resin—Common, 5s 3d; pale, 13s.

Spirits Turpentine—28s 6d.

London, April 26.—Refined Petroleum—12s 3d.

Linseed Oil—30@33s.

Linseed—Calcutta, 58s.

Spirits Turpentine—28s.

Antwerp, April 26.—Petroleum—33½f.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

New York, April 26.—Grain—Wheat 2@4c per bu higher, but the advance obtained materially checked export demand; city millers holding off, with several reported as having stopped or about to stop running mills for the present; winter wheat higher and quiet; sales 65,000 bu, all for export; ungraded spring, $1.50@1.85; No. 3 Chicago, $1.75; No. 1 spring, $2.00@2.10; inferior Western red, $1.44½ in store.* Rye feverish, unsettled, and 5@15c higher; Western, $1.20. Corn—Market excited and unsettled, and 1@1½c higher for new, closing feverish and part of the advance lost; sales of steamer mixed at 68@68¼c; steamer yellow, 69c; 201,000 bu steamer mixed for May at 66@67¼c, closing at 66½@67c; 60,000 bu No. 2 for May, 68@68½c; 56,000 bu steamer mixed for June, 67¼@68c; 50,000 bu steamer mixed for April, 68¼c; 10,000 bu No. 2 for June, 68c.

Ocean Freights—The whole market advanced, with a good demand for grain room, both berth and charter; also provision room at higher figures; engagements to Liverpool by steam, 42,000 bu grain at 7@7½d.

Provisions—Pork—Market much lower, under a pressure to sell, closing heavy; speculation moderate, but dealings in cash lots small; new mess on spot quoted at $16.50; sales 180 brls prime mess, $15.00; Western, $17.50 for city; 250 brls new mess, April, $16.50; 1,500 brls May, $16.35@16.50; 4,500 brls June, $16.55@16.75; closing at $16.60@16.65. Second call—May, $16.75 asked; June, $16.00@16.65 asked; July, $16.60 bid; $16.90 asked. Cut meats firm; middles, trade quiet; prices scarcely so firm; Western long clear, 8¼c. Lard market heavy and shade lower, closing more steady; transactions moderate; sales 500 tcs prime steam on spot, $10.25@10.32½, chiefly at $10.32½; 40 tcs off grade, $10.18¾; 4,500 tcs new mess, May, $10.35@10.40, closing at $10.30 bid; 6,500 tcs June, $10.42½@10.50; closing at $10.42½@10.45; 3,500 tcs July, $10.60@10.62½, closing at $10.50.

Sugar—Raw in moderate demand; rather more steady, though without decided tone; fair to good, 9½@9⅝c, and centrifugal, 10@10⅛c.

Tallow—Market firm, at 8⅝c for prime city; 8¾c for prime out of town; sales, 165,000 lbs prime at 8¾c.

Whisky—Sales 250 brls at $1.13 per gallon.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

New York, April 26.—Cotton—Easy; 10 15-16@11 1-16c; futures closed weak; April, 11.01c; May, 11.01@11.02c; June, 11.90c; July, 11.02c; August, 11.13c; September, 11.07@11.09c; October, 10.96@10.98c; November, 10.88@10.90c; December, 10.90@10.91c; January, 11.04@11.06c; February, 11.16@11.20c.

Flour—Receipts, 11,000 brls; opened stronger; closed quiet; holders generally disposed to accept figures of yesterday; No. 2, $6.25@7.00; super State and Western, $8.00@8.10; common to good extra, $8.25@8.60; good to choice, $8.45@8.55; white wheat extra, $8.60@9.00; fancy, $9.25@11.25; extra Ohio, $8.30@10.50; St. Louis, $8.40@11.55; Minnesota patent process, $10.15@12.50. Rye flour firm; $6.00@6.50.

Corn-Meal—Firmer; Western, $3.30@3.35.

Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 18,000 bu; very moderate export demand; higher; ungraded spring, $1.50@1.85; No. 1 spring, $2.00@2.10; No. 3 Chicago spring, 1.75; No. 2 do nominally $1.80@1.95; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.95@2.00; winter quiet; held firmer. Rye unsettled; Western, $1.10 bid; held at $1.20. Barley scarce and firm; malt more active; Canada, $1.35 May. Corn irregular and excited; fair business; receipts, 89,000 bu; steam mixed, 68@68½c; do yellow, 69c. Oats fairly active; receipts, 21,000 bu; Western mixed and State, 46@61c; white do, 53@66½c.

Hay—Steady and unchanged.

Hops—Quiet and unchanged.

Groceries—Coffee firm; demand moderate; Rio cargoes 16@20¼c in gold; jobbing, 16@21½c in gold. Sugar steady; moderate inquiry; fair to good refining, 9⅛@9⅝c; prime, 9¾c; refined moderately active; 11@12c. Molasses—Demand fair and market firm.

Petroleum—Quiet, but steady; crude, 9⅝c; refined, 15¼c; cases, 19⅛@22½c; naphtha, [illegible].

Tallow—Firm; 8⅛@8⅜c.

Spirits Turpentine—Firm; 34½c.

Strained Resin—Firm; $1.85@2.00.

Eggs—A shade firmer; 12c.

Provisions—Pork heavy; new mess, $16.50; May, 16.35@16.50. Beef firmer; long clear middles, 8¾c; short clear middles, 9⅛c. Lard heavy; prime steam, $10.25@10.32½; May, $10.35@10.40.

Butter—Western, 9@24c.

Cheese—Steady; 7@14c.

Whisky—Firmer; $1.13.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, April 26.—Flour—Strong and buoyant, unchanged.

Wheat—Strong; quiet; business restricted by limited supplies. Corn—Western excited, irregular, and higher; Western mixed, spot, April, 68c; May, 69½c; June 71c; steamer, 61c. Oats firm; advancing; Western mixed, 50c. Rye nominally firm; 95@96c.

Hay—Steady, firm, and unchanged.

Provisions—Firmer and quiet; pork, $17.00. Bulk meats—loose shoulders, 6½c; clear rib sides, 8½@8¾c; packed, 6⅞@9c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides, 9¾c. Hams, 12½@13½c. Lard—refined, 11@11¼c.

Butter—Fine grades firm; other kinds dull and nominal; choice Western tubs, 18@20c; do rolls, 17@20c.

Petroleum—Flat; crude, 9½@9⅝c; refined, 15c.

Coffee—Firm and unchanged.

Whisky—Nominal and firm; held at $1.13.

Receipts—Flour, 2,300 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 100,000 bu; oats, 1,600 bu.

Shipments—Corn, 21,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, April 26.—Flour—Excited; Minnesota family, $9.25@10.00; Pennsylvania do, $9.50@10.50; Illinois do, $10.25; Ohio do, $11.00.

Grain—Wheat unsettled; red, $2.15; amber, $2.20@2.25; white, $2.30. Rye, $1.15@1.25, the latter f. o. b. Corn excited; yellow, 70c. Oats—White, 52@54c; mixed, 49@51c.

Seeds—Clover steady; prime, $16.00@16.50; fair, $15.00@15.50.

Butter—Unsettled; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, new, 23@24c.

Cheese—Quiet; new, 13@14c.

Eggs—11@12c.

Petroleum—Quiet; refined, 15c; crude, 12⅝c.

Whisky—Western, $1.13.

Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu.

Shipments—Corn, 96,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, April 26.—Cotton—Dull and lower; low middling, 10¼c; middling, 10⅝c.

Flour—Strong; double extra fall, $7.50@8.25; treble do, $8.50@9.25.

Grain—Wheat strong and higher, but slow; No. 2 red fall, $2.20 cash; $2.21 bid for more; $2.22 May; No. 3 red fall, $2.08½@2.10 cash; $12.50 May settlement. Corn higher, active, and unsettled; No. 2 mixed, opened 53½c; advanced 57c; closed 52½c; June opened 57½c; closed 55c July. Oats higher, scarce; No. 2, 39@40c bid cash; 40c bid May; rejected, 36@36c cash. Rye higher; sample lots, 97c@$1.10 asked April. Barley, nothing done.

Whisky—Steady and unchanged; $1.08.

Provisions—Pork active but lower; $16.50 cash; $16.65 May; $16.95@17.00 June. Lard easier; 10c bid; kettle sold 10½c. Bulk meats easier; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib sides, 8¼c asked. Bacon easier; clear rib, 9¼@9½c.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., April 26.—Cotton—Dull and lower; 10¼c.

Flour—In good demand; family, $9.00@9.25.

Grain—Wheat moderately active and higher; red, $2.10@2.21. Corn—Demand active and prices have advanced; 50@58c. Oats scarce and firm; 45@50c. Rye strong; $1.00. Barley in good demand; good to prime fall, 60@75c.

Provisions—Pork in fair demand; $16.00. Lard quiet but firm; steam, 10@10¼c; kettle, 10@11½c. Bulk meats in fair demand but lower; 5½c; 8¼c; 8½c. Bacon quiet and steady; 6¾@6⅞c; 8⅞@9c; 9¼@9½c.

Whisky—Strong and higher; $1.05, closing $1.06 asked.

Butter—Fair demand; lower; sales Western Reserve at 19@20c; choice Central, 15@16c.

Linseed Oil—Steady and firm; 60@62c.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 26.—Flour—Strong and moderately active; spring extras, $8.25@8.50.

Grain—Wheat excited and higher; opened advanced 3¾@4c; closed unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee, [illegible]; No. 2 do, $1.81¼; May, $1.[illegible]; June, $1.82; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.60. Corn excited and higher; No. 2, 55@58c. Oats unsettled and higher; No. 2, [illegible]; May, 48c. Rye higher; No. 1, 97c@$1.00. Barley firm; No. 2 spring, 83@84c.

Provisions—Pork [illegible]; nominal. Mess pork, $16.50 June.

Freights—Wheat [illegible], 7½c.

Receipts—Flour, 7,5[illegible] brls; wheat, [illegible] bu.

Shipments—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, [illegible] bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, April 26.—Flour—Demand good and tending upward; superfine, $7.00@7.25; XX, $7.75@8.00; XXX, $8.50@10.25; high grades, $10.50@11.00.

Grain—Corn—Good demand, at full prices; white, 65c.

Corn-Meal—Strong; higher; $3.05.

Provisions—Lard strong and higher; tierce, $10.25@10.75; keg, $10.75@11.00. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders, 7½c. Bacon strong and higher; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 9⅝@9¾c.

Groceries—Coffee—Demand fair, and market firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 16½@20½c. Sugar and molasses firm at yesterday's quotations.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., April 26.—Flour—Firm.

Grain—Wheat steady; amber Michigan, spot, $2.10 asked; May and June, $2.10; No. 2 amber, $1.93; No. 2 red winter spot, $2.00@2.03; red, $1.85. Corn—Demand active; import sales over 400,000 bu; high mixed, spot, 62½c; May, 62c; June, 62@62½c; No. 2 spot and May, 61¾c; June, 63c; July, 65c; August, 65½c; No. 2 white, spot, 64c; May and June, 63½c; red, 59½c; damaged, 56c. Oats—Demand light, but holders firm; white, 51½c; rejected, 42c.

Receipts—Flour, none; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 76,000 bu; oats, 4,500 bu.

Shipments—Flour, none; wheat, 2,160 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, April 26.—Grain—Wheat scarce; 3 cars white Michigan sold at $2.25@2.30@2.33 respectively. Corn active and about 3c higher; sales of 3 cars new on track at 65@68c, according to quality. Oats quiet and firm; 2 cars Ohio at 52c on track. Rye held at about $1.00 for Western. Barley in good demand and firmer; sales of 10,000 bu Canada at 95c; 5,000 bu worth 90c.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, April 26—4 p. m.—Grain—Wheat dull; amber, $2.06; June, $2.00; Wabash red held, $2.03; do, D. & M., $1.95; sales Lake Shore rejected, $1.70. Corn firmer; high mixed, spot, 62c; new, 61c; June, 62c; No. 2 May, 60c; June, 61½c; July, 63c; August, 65c.

BOSTON.

Boston, April 26.—Flour—In good demand; Western super, $7.75; common extras, $8.50@9.00; Wisconsin, $9.00@9.25; Minnesota, $9.00@9.50; Illinois, $10.00@11.00; St. Louis, $10.00@11.25. Corn unsettled; mixed and yellow, 72@75c.

## COTTON.

Savannah, April 26.—Cotton—Dull; middling, 10⅝c; net receipts, 244 bales; gross receipts 294; sales, 25; coastwise, 7.

Mobile, April 26.—Cotton—Weak and irregular; middling, 10¼@10⅜c; net receipts, 192 bales; sales, 250; coastwise, 325.

Galveston, April 25.—Cotton—Weak; middling, 10⅝c; net receipts, 161 bales; sales, 402; coastwise, 452.

Charleston, April 26.—Cotton—Weak; middling, 11¼c; net receipts, 478 bales; sales, 500; to the continent, 375; coastwise, 120.

## DRY GOODS.

New York, April 26.—Business quiet with package houses and jobbing trade light and irregular. Cotton goods moving slowly from first hands; brown and bleached cottons unsettled; prints quiet; heavy cassimeres and worsted coatings in fair demand by the clothing trade.

## PETROLEUM.

Cleveland, O., April 26.—Petroleum—Market steady and firm; standard white, 110 test, 12c.

Pittsburg, April 26.—Petroleum—Quiet; crude, $2.52½ at Parker's; refined, 15⅛@15¼c, Philadelphia delivery.

## TURPENTINE.

Wilmington, April 26.—Spirits Turpentine—Steady at 31c.

### Judge and Jury.

The English Bench is not above taking a hint from the jury-box. Three weeks ago Lord Justice Brett sentenced a thief to a month's imprisonment. "That is rather stiff, my Lord," said a juryman. "Do you think so, gentlemen?" inquired the Judge. The jury, after consulting, said they did think so. The Judge: "What sentence would you suggest, gentlemen?" The jury: "Cut it in halves, my Lord." The Judge: "Very well, gentlemen; it was your verdict, and it shall be your sentence. Let the prisoner be brought back." Upon this being done, the Judge said to him: "The jury think a month is too stiff; take fourteen days."

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THE COURT[S]

Another Bill Filed Against ... tion Insurance Com[pany].

A Colored Girl Returned to the Good Shepher[d].

Record of Judgments and ... The Bankrupts.

THE PROTECTION ...

ANOTHER ASSAULT ...

IN GENERA[L] ...

A LIVELY TIME AMONG THE C... LATION.

CARTRIGHT & STICK[LE]

DIVORCES.

ITEMS.

UNITED STATES COU[RTS].

# THE COURTS.

## Another Bill Filed Against the Protection Insurance Company.

## A Colored Girl Returned to the Home of the Good Shepherd.

## Record of Judgments and New Suits—The Bankrupts.

### THE PROTECTION LIFE.

ANOTHER ASSAULT.

A bill was filed yesterday by Shufeld & Westover in the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court for this district, which makes some charges against the Protection Life-Insurance Company, and concludes with a prayer that the Company and its officers be compelled to answer a score of questions.

Henry L. Korte, the complainant, alleges that he is a citizen of the State of Ohio, and administrator of the estate of John Soder, deceased. Having established his own status, he describes the Protection Life as an Illinois corporation, and Laurin P. Hilliard, Alanson W. Edwards, and John Reid as citizens of that State. The principle of insurance upon which the Company is formed is fully set forth, and is, in brief, that each policy-holder shall be assessed for his share of loss arising from the death of any other policy-holder. Rather fancying this scheme, John Soder, of Zanesville, Muskingum County, O., took, during the year 1872, policy No. 6,990, paying therefor $20 down, and binding himself to pay the price or sum of $5 for each and every year that such policy should remain in full force and virtue. It is doubtful if Mr. John Soder seriously contemplated the approach of death. His action was merely that precaution which the wise man thinks he is taking for his family when he goes into a modern insurance company. Anyway, on the 14th of October, 1873, John Soder lifted up his eyes above the thoughts and vanities of this world, and stretching forth his hands was gathered unto his fathers. There was great grief in Zanesville when the good man departed, but the more business-like of the neighbors thought of the suffering the demise entailed upon the Protection Life, which organization cruel death had relieved of $5 per annum as well as the $5,000 cash it had bet that John Soder would not die. Mr. Korte took this view of it, but felt that, however unpleasant, the duty of collecting the cash devolved upon him, and he straightway sunk the more tender of his feelings in the legal verbiage of some letters of administration. He got together his proofs that the fell destroyer had attended to his business in Zanesville, and armed therewith entered, with many a sigh, upon mulcting the Company of the shekels provided for by policy No. 6,990.

Ohio boasts of not only furnishing the nation with a President, but also the country with a General Agent for the Protection Life, known to Columbus especially and the world generally as one Charles J. Hess. By some means, it is alleged, that gentleman had become possessed of the policy hereinbefore numbered 6,990, and having forwarded the proofs that John Soder had been gravely and appropriately interred, Mr. Korte went to Mr. Hess for the policy. Mr. Hess struggled with his emotions, and told Mr. Korte that the policy had lapsed, and having lapsed once too often it could not be resurrected sufficiently to secure unto the administrator the wealth it once represented, and Mr. Korte went back to Zanesville with no prospect of recovering the moneys on which his heart had been set. Mr. Hess subsequently retracted the lapse statement, but the Company insisted that one or more certain $5 had not been paid, and that the $5,000 could not be absorbed by the administrator.

Down to this point Mr. Korte appears to have been satisfied that he had no show, but later developments brought him to his feet in virtuous indignation. He charges that in 1874 Mr. Hess turned the policy over to the Company, and he then minutely describes what happened. In his proofs of death he stated the name of the deceased as Henry Soder, of Zanesville, O.; his own as Henry L. Korte; that of the attending physician as Charles C. Hildreth; those of the undertakers as L. Brenholtz & Son; of the friend verifying the death, Adam Hellfman; and to the whole Charles A. Beard attached his name as Notary Public, all the parties being mentioned as residing at Zanesville, Muskingum County, O. In the year last mentioned Mr. Korte learned that the Company had made an assessment on the policy-holders for the death of the gentleman described in Policy 6,990, "J. Lober, Chicago, Ill., proof having been filed of death by typhoid fever and sworn to by H. L. Kortes, administrator; J. C. Hibbard, M. D., attending physician; J. Elkem, undertaker; A. Hall, friend; before J. B. Burr, Notary Public, all of Chicago, Ill." Upon this representation the $5,000 were collected and paid in to the Company, a fact of which Mr. Korte says he would have died in ignorance had it not been for the suit recently brought in the Superior Court of Cook County in which the Company filed an answer admitting the collection of the money, and solemnly averring that it was on the policy of John Soder, of Zanesville, and that the difference in names, figures, amounts, and names of places was owing to mistakes of clerks, copyists, and printers. It was an unfortunate confession for the Company, for Mr. Korte denounces the Protection Life and its officers as worthless, and demands a Receiver to take charge of the $5,000, subject to the order of the court.

In his prayer he demands that the Company make answer to certain questions relative to the alleged facts already set forth, and also to certain other questions, one of which is: "Did the Company assess in the month of October, 1876, for the losses by the death of the following-named policy-holders: B. Conoly, $1,250; H. Klingholz, $2,500; S. B. Lyman, $2,500; R. G. Hoopstetter, $2,500; T. B. Loyd, $2,500; D. Dahlin, $2,500; F. Gilman, $2,500; M. F. Wood, $2,500; H. W. Grieswold, $5,000; M. McNamara, $5,000; J. R. Phiston, $5,000; L. Norton, $5,000; J. F. Alexander, $5,000; H. Cramer, $5,000?" and it demands a statement in detail whether the money has ever been paid to the beneficiaries.

Other questions want information as to whether the beneficiaries received the money on thirteen policies assessed in November, 1876; on twelve policies assessed in December, 1876; on twelve policies assessed in January, 1877; on thirteen policies assessed in February, thirteen in March, and two in April, and also four policies on which assessments were made during 1874 and 1875.

### IN GENERAL.

A LIVELY TIME AMONG THE COLORED POPULATION.

About half the colored population of Chicago apparently thronged the halls of the Court-House, and filled Judge Williams' room yesterday afternoon, to listen to a hearing on a petition for a habeas corpus. The applicant was Annie Louisa Francesco, a girl about 14 years old, who had been put in the House of the Good Shepherd by her mother. The father died about a month ago, and the mother, who, by the way, is said to be a Dutch woman, finding she could not make her daughter mind, caused her to be arrested, and sent her to the House of the Good Shepherd. One cause of the trouble between the two was the theological disputes which arose between them, the mother being Catholic and the girl Baptist. The Judge yesterday, after hearing the mother's statement, held that the Justice's commitment was void and legal, and that the mother had the full and sole power to say in what way she wished to dispose of her child. He therefore directed her to be returned to the House of the Good Shepherd. At this announcement the crowd, who seemed to sympathize with the girl, became greatly excited, and attempted to squeeze into the room and rescue the girl from the hands of the officer. The court-room was, however, cleared, and then the halls, and the girl in the course of half an hour was taken away, crying bitterly.

CARTRIGHT & STICKLE.

Lewis D. Cartright filed a bill against his partner, Thompson Stickle, yesterday, asking for a dissolution of partnership and account. Complainant says that in October last he went into the business of manufacturing and selling marble, granite, and stone work with Stickle, being induced to do so by the latter's representations that the business would net $600 a month. Stickle had been, previous to that time, engaged in the same business, and as his share of the capital put in a considerable amount of stone, etc., much of which was invoiced far above its real value. Complainant has contributed about $6,500. About the 1st of this month it became evident that the firm must be dissolved, as it was, and had been for months, losing business, and partial arrangements were made tending to that end. The parties have not, however, been able to agree on the terms as to which the accounts should be collected, the goods sold, and the proceeds divided, and consequently, though they are not doing business, and though they have surrendered their lease, they have not been able to finally settle affairs. On the 23d inst. Stickle left the firm's place of business, saying he would henceforth devote his whole time to his individual affairs, which it is charged, are in a bad way. Complainant fears Stickle will collect the firm's accounts, or dispose of some of its assets, and therefore asks for an injunction to prevent such a catastrophe, for an account, the appointment of a Receiver, and for the dissolution of the firm.

DIVORCES.

Lewis F. Cummings came into court yesterday to get a divorce, and he shows up a rather unusual state of affairs. The marriage seems to have been a kind of June and December affair, for he was only 29 years old when in September, 1873, he took to wife Mrs. Emily C. Calef, a widow 49 years of age. He became acquainted with her before her former husband died, and was so struck with admiration at her "unfaltering and heroic devotion and constant self-sacrifice" during the protracted illness of Mr. Calef that in due time after the latter's decease he "was induced to consent to a marriage to her." He now charges her with impotency and asks for a divorce.

ITEMS.

To-day is the last day of service in the Federal and Superior Courts to the May term. New calendars will be prepared.

John Herbert, a Constable, was fined $20 yesterday by Judge Rogers for refusing to surrender certain property he had seized, and sentenced to twenty days in the County Jail.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

W. H. Stone and Frank J. Remington commenced a suit for $10,000 against Henry Fuller, George W. Fuller, and D. H. Keyes.

James Holgate sued Charles Atkins for $1,500.

Thomas Worcester brought suit for $7,000 against John Forsythe.

The Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company filed a bill against Charles H. Gerard, of Mt. Carroll, to prevent him from using their patent for an improvement in artificial gums and palates.

F. T. Eisen sued Strickland's International Cased Goods Company to recover $1,500.

Emory L. Bates filed a bill against Lewis W. and Lucy E. Beck, A. H. Veeder, Olof Moline, Polly Green, S. H. Green, Elias Greenebaum, the Crystal Bank, C. E. Soderlund, B. S. Chase, J. J. Cronkhite, and C. A. Babcock to foreclose a mortgage for $7,825 on the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 20, the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 21, the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 21, the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 18, and the N. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 29, 14, 3, in Henry County.

Thomas Worcester, of Boston, Mass., filed a bill against John Forsythe, E. N. Stanley, F. W. Stanley, Marshall Field, and J. B. Telford to foreclose a mortgage for $25,000 on the E. 13 feet of Lot 3, and the W. 14 feet of Lot 4, all in Block 8, in Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

A fifth dividend meeting in the matter of the Republic Insurance Company was yesterday called for May 24 before the Register. The Assignee has on hand about $175,000 on the last assessment against the stockholders, which will be enough to pay the remaining 20 per cent needed to make up the 100 cents on the dollar without interest. It is also expected that there will be enough to pay the interest in full.

Bradford Hancock, Assignee of Shoenfeld Bros., the North Clark street dry-goods merchants, filed a report yesterday, stating that he had taken possession of a stock of dry goods, carpets, etc., invoiced at $40,000, and their store, Nos. 166, 168, and 170 North Clark street. He has been selling at retail in the ordinary course of trade, and has yet $18,000 worth of stock on hand. Bids have been received for this balance, the highest being that of S. Blumenfeld & Co., who offer 70½ per cent of the inventory price for stock and fixtures. Carson, Pirie & Co. bid $200 for the lease of the store. A rule was entered on all parties to show cause Saturday morning why this sale should not be made.

The case of Herzog & Jackson was referred to the Register for final report.

An order was issued for the examination of James H. Morris, April 27, at 10 a. m. before the Register.

The creditors of John Blocki, the wholesale druggist, yesterday accepted a composition of 10 per cent cash. The election of an Assignee was on that account postponed to May 17.

Geo. W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of S. T. White.

An Assignee will be chosen at 10 o'clock to-day for John McArthur, ex-Postmaster, for Franklin H. and Charles L. Beckwith, and for George F. Farrington, at 11 a. m.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

J. R. Adams began a suit for $1,200 against the Star Chemical Works.

James B. Story brought suit to recover $2,000 from Elliott B. Draper.

Hosea Crane sued Hamilton B. and George M. Bogue for $1,500.

W. R. Page began a suit against Samuel B. Gookins, claiming $2,200.

Edward Barton sued Robert Hervey for $1,200.

The Everett National Bank of Boston, Mass., commenced a suit for $12,000 against the Cook County Land Company. Sarah W. Watriss also commenced a similar action to recover $5,000 from the same Company.

The United States Rolling-Stock Company commenced a suit for $10,000 against the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company.

M. W. Jack began a suit to recover $50,000 from James H., Chauncey T., and George S. Bowen.

George S. Bowen, for the use of Lyman B. DeWolf, commenced an action for $40,000 against the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company.

E. D. Taylor brought suit for $4,000 against Roselle M., Albert J., and Charles H. Haugh.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Catherine Widmer commenced a suit in trover yesterday against John L. Hoerber, claiming $3,000 damages.

John Moore filed a bill against James S. and Larissa Kinkaid, R. E. Jenkins, Solomon Solomon, Samuel Solomon, Henry Solomon, Theodore Northrup, W. H. Vandeventer, Irving Hull, and James Patton, to foreclose a mortgage for $1,000 on Lots 1 to 30, inclusive, Block 10 of Jensen's Subdivision of the S. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ and the N. ½ of the N. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 18, 36, 15, and another against the same parties to foreclose a mortgage for $4,000 on Lot 4, Block 3, in Rees' Addition to Brighton.

Christian Schmidt commenced an action in trespass against Morris L. Jones to recover $5,000 damages.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Dan Buckley was tried for burglary, found guilty, and given five years in the Penitentiary. He was one of the Dick Weaver gang.

Garrett Hays was convicted of burglary, and given four years in the Penitentiary.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—The Singer distillery case.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Stoner vs. City of Chicago on trial.

JUDGE GARY—Assists Judge Jameson. No. 3,506, Boller vs. Gastfield, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—216 to 218, 221, 226, 227, 229, 233, 234, 235, 239, 241 to 244, 245, 248, 249, and 251, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—44, 46, 47. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—509, 520 to 551, inclusive. No. 5,677, Blatherwick vs. Britain, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set cases 5,118, Artzmayer vs. Agnew; 2,516, Parker vs. Pierce; and calendar 566 to 585, inclusive, except 574 and 576. No. 565, De Golyer vs. Grundies, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—Set case 1,597, Brawley vs. Curtis.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Set case 1,032, Adix vs. Denehy.

JUDGMENTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—F. L. Hornig vs. Willis W. Tripp, $161.31.

JUDGE GARY—Wilmington Star Coal Company vs. Alfred Hill, $399.16.—Thomas Nicoles vs. Joseph Flanigan, $228.80.

JUDGE JAMESON—E. D. Marshall vs. J. Rock, $414.90.—John Green vs. A. C. Frost, $111.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MCALLISTER—John Loewe vs. Charles Lindner; verdict, $500, and motion for new trial.—J. K. Ober vs. Saul and Lewis Shiffman, $101.57.—W. M. Olcott et al. vs. William Hansbrough, $684.79.—George Greenwald vs. Jacob Berke, $14.48.—A. B. Patchin vs. Charles W. Weston, $600.

# PEORIA.

A GREAT SQUABBLE.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

PEORIA, Ill., April 26.—On the 30th day of March, 1877, the City Council of Peoria, by unanimous vote, passed a general appropriation ordinance covering all the items of expenditure for the fiscal year 1876. By the charter of the city the Council is composed of the Mayor and eighteen Aldermen. The Mayor is the presiding officer of the Council, but can only give a casting vote. On the 3d of April Mayor Robinson, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Mayor's act of 1875, vetoed one item of $11,000 for new pumps to replace an old one at the Water-Works. The Council then, as required by law, reconsidered the vote, and then, by 12 yeas to 6 nays, voted to pass said item, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto. The Mayor then claimed that, as the measure to be passed over his veto had to receive a two-thirds vote of all the members elect to the City Council,

HE WAS A COMPONENT PART OF THE COUNCIL,

and, consequently, that it required two-thirds of the votes of the nineteen in the Council to pass the item. He also claimed that he could give a casting vote, and thus defeat the item, and, therefore, voted in the negative and declared the measure lost. The Council then adopted a resolution declaring this item carried, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor, and, on the next evening, let the contract to Dean Bros., of Indianapolis, for the pumps. Shortly afterwards twenty prominent citizens, by procurement of the Mayor, obtained a temporary injunction restraining the city from carrying out the contract. The City Council then authorized the employment of special counsel to represent the city's side of the case. L. Harmon, Esq., and Judge L. Hopkins were retained by the city, and,

AFTER AN INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE,

decided to move to dissolve the injunction for want of equity on the face of the bill. The case was fully presented by these gentlemen for the city and Thomas Cratty and D. M. McCulloch for complainants on last Saturday and Monday. This morning Judge Cochrane decided the motion, and holds that the Mayor could not be counted; that only the Aldermen—the legislative members—were intended to be counted, and that it was not a case where the Mayor could give the casting vote, and, therefore, the measure was lawfully passed by a vote of 12 to 6; that the contract made with Dean Brothers was not a debt within the meaning of the prohibition of Art. 9, Sec. 12, of the Constitution of 1870; that this item was one of the matters that the Council, in its discretion, thought it necessary to provide for and pay for out of the ordinary current revenues of the year; and that the Constitution could not be held to prohibit cities from making contracts for the services of its employes or officers, or with contractors to furnish machinery, all to be paid for out of the year. The Court dissolved the injunction.

THE NEWSPAPERS

have been very bitter in denouncing this contract, and it remains to be seen whether either of them will attack the Judge for acting independently of and deciding the opposite of what they in advance told him he ought to hold to be the law of this case.

# CURRENT OPINION.

Let us have peace, but no more Commissions, for this year at least.—*Kendallville (Ind.) Standard (Rep.).*

As week after week goes by without bringing that expected office, Logan grows more and more positive that the President's Southern policy is a great mistake.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).*

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE asks the Illinois Legislature to enact a law forbidding Assemblymen to accept free railway passes. Pass your law: then see every member buy his season ticket—for a nickel.—*Dubuque Times.*

Ben Wade's letter condemning Hayes and his Southern policy closes with the declaration that "Hell is paved with good intentions." That was probably the situation when Wade "intended" to step into Lincoln's shoes in 1864, and, failing, denounced him.—*Omaha Bee (Rep.).*

Mr. Hayes being the President de facto, with a moral certainty that he is to remain such until the 4th of March, 1881, is it not best to accept his meritorious action, and make the best of it, in the interest of the country at large and the people individually.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union (Dem.).*

Any one who supposes the policy of President Hayes has really weakened the Republican party in that State (Louisiana), or in any degree sacrificed its strength or members, has studied the signs of the times there to poor purpose, and time will demonstrate the fact.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Union (Rep.).*

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* and Boston *Traveller*, two poor old pessimist journals, are trying to divert the attention of people from Kischeneff, Giurscheschtky, Tyrghukukulai, and Schiurschewo to the "abandoned Southern Republicans," meaning Packard and Chamberlain. It is a very hopeless job.—*Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).*

We have no hesitation in saying, as in all justness and fairness we feel bound to say, that the new Administration so far has done for the South all we could have reasonably expected up to this time, if Mr. Tilden, instead of Mr. Hayes, had been declared President by Congress in conformity to the judgment of the Electoral Commission.—*Richmond (Va.) Whig (Conservative).*

We suppose there are few persons green enough to believe that any one but a Democrat can be elected Speaker of the next House of Representatives. There has been a good deal of vague talk about combinations with Southern Democrats to bring about a different result, but no well-informed man who knows anything about Democrats believes such a thing possible.—*Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle (Parson Brownlow).*

Now that Nicholls is to be Governor and "the white men are to rule," we may look for every White-Leaguer to rush to the fields and begin the raising of immense crops to restore the material prosperity of Louisiana. We may look for every white man to grasp the hoe and other plantation-tools, and begin by honest toil to restore the prostrate industry of the State. We may look—but what will we see?—*Burlington Hawkeye (Rep.).*

The war against the Union, which began with the Secession movement, and which was continued in the centralizing movement after the banner of "the Lost Cause" had been furled, is forever at an end. The old flag floats over States supreme in the exercise of their sovereign rights, not over provinces; the President rules a Republic instituted and constituted by Republics, not a central despotism founded upon the wreck of the Federal Constitution.—*New Orleans Picayune (Dem.).*

It was Voltaire who said: "Whoever says to me, 'Think as I do, or God will damn you,' will soon say, 'Think as I do, or I will kill you.'" Let us beseech God to soften these savage hearts, and inspire in all His children sentiments of brotherhood." Some New-England Methodists and our own rampageous Southern Bourbons would do well to adopt the great French infidel's gospel. It is better than their gospel of hate.—*Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind. Dem.).*

Senator Blaine says that the President's Southern policy does not represent the stalwart Republican sentiment of New England. The New England papers very generally retort that if the Senator means that a few disgruntled politicians represent the "stalwart Republican sentiment," he is correct. But, as they think that the merchants, manufacturers, and business-men generally represent that stalwart sentiment, they fail to see the force of what the Senator says.—*Washington (D. C.) Republican (Rep.).*

There is an honest division of sentiment on the Southern question; but the division is not factious or reactionary, and will not be so. If the President's policy succeeds it will be sustained; if not, his party as a party will condemn it. No one knows this better than the President himself, and it is only his indiscreet and superserviceable friends who are trying to brand as schismatics and seceders every Republican who does not feel entire confidence as to the safety of Republican rights in the South under the Democratic restoration.—*Cleveland Leader (Radical Rep.).*

We are in receipt of numerous letters from Republicans in reference to the Southern policy of the President, and are frank to say that, neither in conversation nor in correspondence, have we found, throughout this section of the State, any universal commendation of that policy. It is acquiesced in. It is accepted as an experiment. It is taken on trial. It is received with sorrow, if with tremulous hope, at the best. Often it is bitterly denounced, being esteemed a surrender of principle.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat-Chronicle (Radical Rep.).*

It is idle for Mr. Benjamin Wade, or any of the rest of us to try, to reinstate Slavery, or to bring back again the fight for its abolition. . . . Mr. Wade is 70 years old. The country is controlled by men between 30 and 40. That young blood has forgotten all about Slavery; it sees new questions, and will move on to solve them. Above all it wants no ireland in this country, and will have none. . . . Republics are not built on revenge, but on the common welfare of the whole people. The Republican party will grow strong, as it recognizes this principle.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald (Rep.).*

Certain Democrats, especially Tilden's friends, are moving heaven and earth to find some place in the next House for David Dudley Field. Two of the Democratic Congressmen-elect in New York City have been asked to resign and give him a chance, but they positively refuse to entertain the proposition. It is to be hoped that he will not succeed. The country has had a specimen of his work, and is thoroughly disgusted with it. He does not possess the first desirable qualification for service in any legislative body where patriotism should be of more value than partisanship.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser (Rep.).*

The present Legislature of Illinois will certainly earn, as well as receive, the sobriquet, "The College of Snails" unless it speedily devotes attention to business and adjourns. The radical difficulty seems to be in the abuse of railroad passes by the members. With these in their pockets the Solons flee home to their offices, shops, and farms every Friday and forget to return until the following Wednesday. Were they compelled to pay their fares, they would travel home less frequently—and stay at Springfield longer. If the use of passes were cut off, there would be no complaint of the abuse.—*Davenport (Ia.) Gazette (Rep.).*

If the policy of peace inaugurated by President Hayes accomplishes the result hoped for by its friends, the quiet and straightforward Executive, who has applied it without fear or hesitation, will rank among the first of the distinguished statesmen who have played prominent parts in establishing and maintaining, and in reconstructing and cementing this Union. To-day he has the confidence of the American people and their support in carrying out a policy which is full of promise and hope for our progressive country. We hope and believe he will be able to retain it to the end of his public career.—*La Crosse (Wis.) Republican (Rep.).*

We happen to have information certainly accurate, that there was no discussion about the wine question in the White House. The truth is, the President does not have wine on his private table. He never adopted the habit of wine drinking at dinner. But the wine was placed on the table at the state dinner as a matter of course, and without any discussion whatever. The elaborate accounts telegraphed about the country that Mrs. Hayes was much disturbed on the subject, and had to be managed in the affair, are pure fiction. She is a good temperance woman, but she does not propose to change the customs of centuries of official life in the twinkling of an eye.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The whole tribe of impracticable people, of whom Wade and Wendell Phillips now appear as conspicuous leaders, can doubtless be said to be quite honest, though it must be admitted that they generally have "bees in their bonnets." But clearly the number of such people is not large. Wade has been mentioned as a "representative Republican of Ohio." It is not true that he is such, as appears from the fact that at the recent Senatorial election he, appearing as a candidate, received no support worth speaking of, while a Republican of the pronounced Hayes type was elected. It also appears from the recent meeting of the Republican State Committee of Ohio, when Hayes' policy was generally approved.—*Buffalo Express (Rep.).*

It is simply disgusting to note the frantic efforts that have been made by Northern Democratic papers, since the settlement of the gubernatorial question in South Carolina, to prevent the successful consummation of Mr. Hayes' Southern policy by the quiet and satisfactory adjustment of the Louisiana case. They have persistently maintained that Hayes was in honor bound to uphold the pretensions of Packard, and have sought, by every species of ridicule and sarcasm, to alienate from him the moral support of the masses of the people in his earnest efforts to pacify and conciliate the South. Unless these journals speedily change their tone, we shall witness before long an alliance between Northern Democrats and Southern carpet-baggers calculated to make the Devil split his sides with laughter.—*New Orleans Democrat (Dem.).*

The venerable Robert Dale Owen, in a recent letter, expresses in forcible language his gratification with the Southern policy of President Hayes, and declares that he has seen no time since the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency when the political outlook was so hopeful as at the present. He gives as the grounds of his hope the fact that so much prominence has been given to Civil-Service Reform, and the recognition of the principle of local self-government without interference of the military arm of the National Government, and also the spirit of conciliation that pervades the whole policy of the President and his advisers. He thinks the President has nothing to fear from the discontent of such men as Blaine and Wade, and that, if he remains firm, as he believes he will, "the Hayes Administration will prove to be one of the most prosperous and deservedly popular the country has ever enjoyed."

The charge that I made any bargain of any sort, or had any understanding of any character, with Foster, whom I saw, or with Stanley Matthews (whom I did not see until the inauguration), looking either to the Presidential count, or to the action of any Democrat in reference to the future organization of the House or parties, is basely false in every syllable and in every sense. I did not make any promise to let the count go on. I was not asked to make any. I did not then, nor have I since had, one word of conversation with either of these gentlemen, nor with anybody else, looking to any political compromises or political arrangements or affiliations of any description whatsoever. My only agency, my only effort, in this Presidential count was this: When I saw that Mr. Tilden's cause was hopelessly lost,—lost by want of concert of action prior to the passage of the Electoral bill,—lost beyond the power of rescue by any man or set of men, I determined to do all in my power to save from the wreck local self-government to South Carolina or Louisiana, which was the great end of our endeavor in the last campaign. If that be treason to principle, to party, or to country, let my personal enemies "make the most of it."—*Senator Gordon (Dem.), of Georgia.*

"BECAME SOUND AND WELL."

HATCHER'S STATION, Ga., March 27, 1876.—*R. V. Pierce, M. D.*—DEAR SIR: My wife, who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your Favorite Prescription. My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good. Yours truly, THOMAS J. METHVIN.

# FOREIGN MISSIONS.

## Last Day of the Session of the Presbyterian Board.

## Addresses by Various Members—Election of Officers—The Finances.

## Reception in the Evening at the Second Church—Congratulatory Remarks.

The Woman's Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions for the Northwest concluded their sixth annual meeting yesterday in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street. The attendance was larger than that of the previous day.

The morning session was begun at 10 o'clock, the President, Mrs. A. H. Hoge, in the chair.

After devotional exercises, there was held on the platform what is technically called a

"MODEL MEETING,"

Mrs. Hoge vacating the chair and Mrs. P. J. E. Kumler occupying it, and a number of ladies taking seats around her.

These model meetings are for the purpose of encouraging similar gatherings throughout the country, and are intended to give the delegates an idea as to the manner in which meetings for the missionary cause should be conducted. To illustrate, brief remarks on missionary work, historical, statistical, geographical, financial, etc., were made by the Chair and Mesdames W. B. Jacobs, M. J. Wilson, Dr. Smith, Douglas, J. R. Nicholas, C. B. Nelson, A. M. Gibbs, William Blair, Albert Keep, Arthur Smith, William R. Gould, George H. Laflin, and H. M. Humphrey.

After prayer by Mrs. Gibbs, the Board resumed its business.

Mr. W. C. Gray, managing editor of the *Interior*, offered to publish a full report of the proceedings of the Board and furnish copies to the ladies attending the meeting free of expense. The offer was unanimously accepted.

ADDRESSES.

The topic for discussion, "Consecration," continued from the previous day, was taken up, and Mrs. J. F. Young, of Iowa, and Mrs. Robinson read well-written papers on the subject.

Mrs. William M. Ferry, of Michigan, read a scholarly paper on "Steadfastness." It showed the necessity of continuing vigorous action in the missionary cause, and urged all present to remain steadfast in the work.

"So Much to Do at Home" was the topic of an address by Mrs. H. B. Fry, of Salem, O., in which she showed that those who were so disposed could spare from their home duties time to attend to missionary work, and cited the labors of several who had found time to devote to the cause of saving the heathen.

At noon the delegates adjourned to the lecture-room for lunch, prepared by the ladies of the First Church, and at 2 o'clock they reassembled. The attendance was largely augmented.

The Rev. Mrs. Moses Smith, President of the Congregational Board, offered prayer.

"Gift Worship" was the subject of an essay by Mrs. Gen. Van Cleve, of Minneapolis, the oldest living white inhabitant of Minnesota, and a venerable lady, with a clear, distinct voice that could be heard in all parts of the church. She strongly urged support of foreign missions, and spoke of the great good that had been done in heathen countries through the agency of the missionaries. She wished that all the gay and fashionable garments with which the ladies bedecked themselves could be sold, and the proceeds devoted to the redemption of souls.

Mrs. John Harvey, of the Canada Board of Missions, offered prayer.

Mrs. S. J. Rhea, from Persia, made a few earnest remarks on the subject of "Gift Worship," and informed the delegates that the daughter of a lady lately deceased had given her $150, bequeathed to the Board by the latter on her death-bed. The speaker closed her remarks with prayer.

The President announced that Mrs. Rhea would conduct

A CHILDREN'S MEETING

on the platform, and a missionary band, of about thirty misses and masters from different churches, took the seats provided for them. The exercises consisted of silent prayer, singing of a hymn, a recitation by a lad, the reading of Scripture by a young girl, reading of minutes of a previous children's missionary meeting by the youthful Secretary, remarks of a statistical nature regarding the mission work in India, description of the geographical position of India by the Geographer, a little girl; a reading about the religious customs of the Brahmins, a song by three little ones; a facetious paper by a youth, which showed how boys and girls could raise money for foreign missions, and which caused much laughter in the audience; items concerning India by several of the children, a story by a little miss, statements regarding the peculiar and comical customs of the Hindoos by all the children, a calling of the roll by the Secretary, and the handing in of contributions in envelopes for the missionary cause. The entertainment, for such it proved to be to the delegates, was closed by the recital of a verse of Scripture in concert.

The business of the Board was then resumed.

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS,

through their Chairman, Mrs. W. A. Edson, reported as follows:

*Resolved*, That Presbyterial organization be urged as important to the thorough and systematic prosecution of the foreign mission work by Presbyterian women, because it has been demonstrated that the efforts of all the churches in the Presbyteries already organized are by this means stimulated, encouraged, and combined.

*Resolved*, That the "envelope system" is the most effective method of securing enlarged and unfailing collections.

*Resolved*, That renewed efforts be made to enlist the children in this cause, that they may give their pennies and their prayers for heathen children.

*Resolved*, That all moneys shall be sent quarterly by the treasurers of auxiliaries to the Presbyterial Treasurers, and by them to the Treasurers of the Northwestern Board.

*Resolved*, That each auxiliary form a circulating library of missionary contributions.

*Resolved*, That committees be appointed in each auxiliary and Presbytery, whose duty it shall be to secure subscribers for the monthly magazines, *Woman's Work for Woman* and *Children's Work for Children*.

*Resolved*, That each auxiliary contribute $1 for the publication of the annual report, in order that the essays which we have heard may be embodied in it for the benefit of those whom we represent.

*Resolved*, That auxiliaries that have pledged themselves to support a specific object shall not, without good cause, seek to change it.

*Resolved*, That Christian women shall remember that the prayers and offerings of consecrated women at home are as necessary to the success of foreign missions as are the labors of consecrated workers abroad.

*Resolved*, That we, as a Board, take Christ to our hearts and homes in the persons of the children of missionaries which are sent to this country to be educated, by providing for their education and support.

*Resolved*, That the annual meeting be held in Cedar Rapids, Ia., the last week of April, 1878.

The report also contained resolutions of thanks to the ladies of the First and Second Churches for their hospitality, to Mr. Thain for conducting the music, to the press for reports, and to the railroad companies for reduced fares. The report was adopted.

On motion of Mrs. Albert Keep, the date of the fiscal year was changed from April 1 to the 20th.

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

reported the following as the officers of the Board for the ensuing year, and they were approved of:

*President*—Mrs. A. H. Hoge.

*Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. R. W. Patterson, Highland Park, Ill.; Mrs. William Blair and Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago; Mrs. J. V. Farwell, Lake Forest, Ill.; Mrs. J. G. Johnston, Peoria, Ill.; Mrs. G. H. Read, Bloomington, Ill.; Mrs. William P. Pierson, Onarga, Ill.; Mrs. S. C. Hutchinson, New Albany, Ind.; Mrs. E. C. Walker and Mrs. J. S. Farrand, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. J. S. Ely, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Mrs. W. Merrill and Mrs. Plankinton, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Gen. Van Cleve, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. W. D. Raymond, Granville, O.; Mrs. J. D. Kerr, Nebraska City, Neb.; Mrs. Asa Turner, Hannibal, Mo.; Mrs. Dr. Humphrey, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. P. L. Perrine, Omaha.

*Recording Secretary*—Miss E. A. Blaikie.

*Home Corresponding Secretaries*—Mrs. George H. Laflin, Mrs. H. H. Fry.

*Foreign Corresponding Secretaries*—Mrs. Albert Keep, Mrs. S. H. Perry, Mrs. H. F. Waite.

*Treasurer*—Mrs. Jesse Whitehead.

*Managers*—Mesdames D. K. Pearsons, G. C. Benton, Arthur Mitchell, J. Munro Gibson, J. A. French, Glen Wood; W. B. Jacobs, John Noble, Benjamin Douglas, Henry Willing, Risser, Chicago; A. H. Vedder, Milwaukee; J. N. Barker, E. S. Williams, Hyde Park; H. A. Edson, Indianapolis; A. M. Gibbs, Evanston; S. D. Ward, Lake Forest; A. S. Williams, Detroit; William H. Benton, St. Louis; Julia B. Kendall, Laporte; W. C. Durand, Milwaukee; W. Holt, Owatonna, Minn.; A. C. Scott, Kosauth, Ia.; Miss Carrie Weed, Ypsilanti; Misses M. E. Fulton and Lafon, Louisville.

*Editorial Committee*—Mrs. A. M. Gibbs, Evanston; Henry Willing, Chicago.

Miss Mary Porter, a missionary from China, and Miss Jennie Dean, from Persia, made addresses concerning their labors and the condition of the heathen women in their districts.

THE FINANCES.

The Treasurer, Mrs. Whitehead, reported that $407 had been received since her report the previous day, and $950 was required for the General Board. The $150 contributed by a lady now deceased was placed in her hands, and $800 was the balance to be contributed.

Mrs. George H. Laflin moved that the amount be raised between that time and the meeting of the General Assembly, and Mrs. Lyon, of Detroit, amended it by making it incumbent on the Board to contribute the deficiency on the spot. The amendment was adopted, and eight ladies were appointed to take up a collection.

Mrs. J. F. Nicholas announced that she would be one of thirty-two ladies who would give $25 each, and Mrs. Merrill, of Milwaukee, stated that several ladies from her section were anxious to contribute at once.

Mrs. Keep stated that the amount collected would be reported at the reception to be held in the Second Church in the evening.

The Board adjourned sine die after the singing of a hymn and prayer by the Rev. J. Munro Gibson, of the Second Presbyterian Church.

IN THE EVENING

a reception was held in the parlors and lecture-room of the Second Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street. It was an informal gathering, intended for the purpose of bringing the visiting delegates in social communication with each other, and with those of the city. The church had been decorated with fragrant flowers and illuminated for the Perkins-Chauppel wedding mentioned elsewhere, and the visitors came in shortly after that brilliant affair was over, and the scene created by the reception was in striking contrast with that which preceded it. The guests came in a little after 8 o'clock, and they comprised nearly all the leading ladies of the Presbyterian Church in the Northwest and some from other sections of the country. A number of clergymen were also on hand, and a sprinkling of young ladies, with a few beaux. An animated conversation was carried on by the happy throng, the principal topic, of course, being the very successful Convention which had just closed, and the great benefits to be derived from it. The ladies flattered themselves—and justly—that they had gotten through a large amount of business, as well as a vast deal of talk in the two days' sessions of the Board, and they felt so proud of it that they deemed it a matter for frequent congratulation. And the gentlemen present felt bound to accord them the necessary graceful compliments. The able and expeditious manner in which Mrs. Hoge conducted the sessions was also subject for frequent remark, and that lady was the centre of attraction.

Light refreshments were served by the ladies of the Second Church, and after they were disposed of the busy hum of so many female voices was hushed for a short time, and under the Chairmanship of the Rev. J. Munro Gibson, pastor of the church, short congratulatory addresses were delivered by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell and Dr. C. L. Thompson. At the conclusion of their remarks the reception was closed, and with much hearty handshaking and earnest good-byes and Godspeeds the visitors and others retired.

# MARINE.

## CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Alpena, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing; schr Flying Mist, Muskegon, railroad ties; schr Regulator, White Lake, lumber; schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. B. Merrill, Muskegon, lumber; schr A. L. Potter, Milwaukee, iron ore; schr Driver, Saugatuck, bark; schr Merchant, Bay de Noque, fish; schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber; schr C. Raab, Ahnapee, railroad ties; schr Mary A. Gregory, Bailey's Harbor, fish; schr E. Scoville, Negaunee, lumber; schr Ironsides, Kewaunee, railroad ties; schr J. M. Forrest, Ahnapee, railroad ties; schr B. F. Wade, Alaska, railroad ties; schr Beloit, Alaska, bark; schr C. J. Roeder, Horn's Pier, railroad ties; schr Charley Hibbard, Ahnapee, railroad ties; schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber; schr Belle Brown, Ahnapee, railroad ties; scow R. H. Becker, Two Creeks, lumber; stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries; stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber; prop Skylark, St. Joe, sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; prop Trader, Grand Haven, sundries; prop Lawrence, Cleveland, sundries; prop St. Albans, Cleveland, sundries; schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber; schr Felicitous, Ahnapee, railroad ties; schr M. Mueller, Muskegon, wood; schr Wollin, Holland, lumber; schr Bertie Calkins, Muskegon, lumber; schr O. R. Johnson, White Lake, railroad ties; schr Ida, Muskegon, railroad ties; schr Frank Crawford, Muskegon, lumber; schr Adriatic, Muskegon, lumber; schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber; schr Pilot, Muskegon, lumber; schr W. Jones, Muskegon, lumber and wood; schr Lumberman, White Lake, railroad ties; schr Evening Star, Pentwater, wood; schr Tri-Color, Holland, lumber; schr Speed, Muskegon, lumber; schr R. B. King, White Lake, wood; schr Little Belle, Rowley's Bay, cedar posts; schr Lavinda, Hamlin, lumber; scow Mary Helen, White Lake, railroad ties; scow Contest, Alaska, railroad ties; scow Banner, Holland, wood; scow White Oak, Ludington, lumber; schr Arundel, Manistee, lumber; schr William Smith, Michigan, light; schr Perry Hannah, Jacksonport, railroad ties; schr D. J. Dana, Pentwater, railroad ties; schr South Side, Rowley's Bay, railroad ties; schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber; schr Live Oak, Muskegon, railroad ties; schr E. M. Portch, White Lake, wood; schr Advance, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARANCES—Schr W. B. Allen, Edwardsburg, 19,607 bu corn; schr Camden, Buffalo, 47,000 bu corn; schr J. W. Doane, Buffalo, 45,300 bu rye; prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, 100 bu corn, 200 bu oats, and sundries; stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries; prop Tempest, White Lake, 362 bu wheat, and sundries; stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 12 brls pork, 8 brls beef, and sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, 100 bu corn, and sundries; prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 1,000 bu wheat, 1,100 bu corn, 2,000 bu oats, 37 brls pork, and sundries; schr Sophia J. Luff, Ford River, 10 brls pork, 2 brls hams, and sundries; schr Montauk, Kingston, 20,969 bu corn; schr T. P. Sheldon, Buffalo, 44,800 bu corn; schr Drover, Carlton Pier, 2 brls pork, and sundries; schr M. J. Wilcox, Port Huron, 22,722 bu corn; stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, 40 brls sugar and sundries; schr Helvetia, Buffalo, 56,000 bu corn; schr San Diego, Buffalo, 52,400 bu corn; schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 1½ tons hay and sundries; schr Peshtigo, Port Colborne, 29,125 bu corn; schr J. E. Bailey, Kingston, 14,946 bu wheat; schr J. V. Taylor, Manistee, 1,000 bu oats and sundries; schr E. Jones, Buffalo, 41,000 bu corn; schr G. L. Wrenn, Prescott, 14,725 bu corn; schr Wollin, Holland, 300 bu corn; schr A. Beers, Little Bay de Noque, 30 bu oats; schr Exile, Cleveland, 686 tons steel butts; schr Oneonta, Buffalo, 24,780 bu wheat; bark Parana, Buffalo, 25,300 bu wheat; prop Cuba, Buffalo, 27,134 bu wheat, 50,781 bu oats; stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 55 brls pork and sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; prop Skylark, St. Joe, 8 brls pork and sundries; schr W. J. Preston, Kingston, 15,724 bu corn; prop Trader, Grand Haven, sundries.

FIRST ARRIVALS.

The props St. Albans and Lawrence arrived here yesterday. They left Cleveland Saturday last, and were the first boats to come up through the Straits this season. The boats kept close together from the start, and were ready to render assistance to each other if required, which, however, was not needed, they having had fine weather during the whole trip. The following is the log of Capt. A. W. Sprague, of the Lawrence, which gives full information as regards ice:

*April 21*—Left Cleveland at 12:25 p. m., closely followed by the St. Albans. Wind N. W. Passed through a field of ice five miles wide.

*April 22*—Passed Malden at 10:15 a. m. Wind still N. W. No ice to-day. Passed Detroit at 2 p. m. Arrived at Port Huron at 7:15 p. m. Lots of ice in view from here. After consultation with Capt. Chapmans, of the St. Albans, concluded to wait till morning.

*April 23*—Left Port Huron at 8:35 a. m., and entered field of floating ice two miles from the mouth of the river. 11 p. m., just got through the ice at Point of Barques.

*April 24*, 4 a. m.—Off Thunder Bay; no ice in sight. 10:10 a. m.—Off Presque Isle light. Wind fresh from the northwest; passed prop Maine and barge off Rogers City, a. m.; off Cheboygan 3 p. m. Passed Wangoshance light at 4:30 p. m. Found large fields of ice in the straits.

*April 25*—Arrived at Glen Haven at 2:30 a. m.; left at 7 a. m. Arrived at Milwaukee at 11 p. m.

*April 26*—Arrived at Chicago at 1 p. m.

No ice was seen after leaving Glen Haven. Nothing happened worthy of note during the voyage. The run was very pleasant.

FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO—The charters yesterday were for 20,000 bu wheat, 70,000 bu corn, 33,000 bu oats, and 55,000 bu barley. To Buffalo—Barge Barnum, corn at 3c, and Georgia, barley on private terms; schr Donaldson, oats at 2½c. To Kingston—Schr T. Holland, corn at 7½c. To Milwaukee—Schr Nevada, wheat at 1½c.

MILWAUKEE—The elevated position of the wheat market checked the demand for grain vessels again yesterday. Buffalo rates are steady at 4c, and Oswego and Kingston rates at 8c. Charters: To Buffalo—Bark Red, White, and Blue, 27,000 bu wheat at 4c.

DETROIT—A fair inquiry is being made for freight-room, and rates are unchanged. Raymond & Hibbard have taken the schr Charger, wheat, Detroit to Oswego, 5½c per bu; Whittaker & Co. report the schr Two Fannies, cedar posts, Alpena to Chicago, at $1.75 per cord on rail; prop Abercorn, lumber, Caseville to Chicago, at $1.50 per 1,000 feet on rail.

TOLEDO—The schr Lillie Parsons, from Detroit, is loading with wheat and corn to Oswego at 5@5½c.

CLEVELAND—Freights are dull; there are a few charters being made for coal to Milwaukee and Chicago at 60 cents for small vessels and 50 cents for large craft. Very little has yet been done in ore freight contracts.

BAY CITY—Charters have been made to carry square timber from Bay City to Kingston at $99.

BUFFALO—Schr B. Girdeau, water-lime to Windsor, 5c f. o. b.

LIGHTS.

Notice is given that a lighthouse has been erected upon the summit of Lamb Island, Lake Superior, to guide vessels to the western entrance of Nepigora Bay. It will be put in operation about May 15, and will stand, lat. N. 47 deg., 36 min., 25 sec.; long. W. 88 deg., 22 min., 15 sec. The light will be fixed catoptric, showing to all points seaward. It is elevated ninety feet above the water-mark, and should be seen seventeen miles. The building is wood, painted white, and consists of a square tower forty-six feet high from base.

Complaints are being made that the light on the South Pier at Ludington is not sufficient (it is a small red light), and that a larger one should be substituted for it before some disaster occurs.

Operations at the Limekilns crossing will soon be renewed by the United States Engineer Corps detail and their assistants. The preliminary sounding is all done, and the next thing in order is to blow the rocks out.

Advices have been received from Masonville, Little Bay de Nocquet, stating that the ice has been driven away from that point, and that vessels can now enter that port without any trouble.

THE CANAL.

CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, April 26.—ARRIVED—Prop Pallas, Lacon, 4,500 bu corn; E. S. Easton, Chillicothe, 4,200 bu corn; Phœnix; Lockport, 5,500 bu corn; Cayuga, Lockport, 5,500 bu corn; Novelty and barge, Peru, 10,500 bu corn.

CLEARED—J. Blanchard, LaSalle, 85,138 ft lumber, 83,750 shingles, 25,000 lath; Deer Park, Peoria, 83,139 ft lumber; Montreal, Henry, 84,795 ft lumber; Danube, Ottawa, 71,820 ft lumber; Hercules, Peru, 86,615 ft lumber, 20,700 lath; Montana, Peru, 85,008 ft lumber, 24,350 lath.

ERIE.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

ERIE, Pa., April 26.—The schrs Chester B. Jones and Laura Belle came in from Toledo this morning, and left for above this evening. Two stmrs from Buffalo, upward-bound, passed Erie to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is a slow time for the tugs.... There were only eight vessels on the lumber market yesterday, but the north wind of last night will very likely bring the lumber fleet back, and raise the water in the river.... The schrs Peshtigo and C. North came out of Miller Bros'. dry dock yesterday morning.... The schr Summer Cloud is receiving a new foretopmast.... Towing in Detroit River is to be 20 per cent lower than last year.... Capt. Durand, of the schr Adams, arrived yesterday.... The schr W. L. Preston was docked for a leak yesterday. She was loaded and ready to sail for Kingston.... The stmr City of Duluth is at Bay City, loading salt for Chicago. On her arrival here she will be put on Spencer's Lake Superior line. Among the fleet which left for below yesterday were the schrs Sheldon, Cossick, J. B. Sloan, San Diego, Hartford, Camden, West Side, Marcy Copely, and Lake Forest.... The steam barge Skylark is to have a new boiler and partly new upper works.... The iron prop Cuba had not gotten out at dark last night, but was going to make a start before daylight.... The steam barge Dunbar went out with a tow last night; they were going for lumber.... The schr A. H. Moss has been towed in from South Chicago, and is bending canvas.... The prop Favorite was lauched at Menominee Friday, she has received a thorough rebuilding.... The Sault Ste. Marie Canal is expected to open to-day or to-morrow.... A stationary dry-dock has just been completed at Kingston.... The bark Maria Martin is being overhauled at Buffalo; her rig is to be changed to a three-and-after.... Shipments of corn from Toledo on the 23d inst. were 105,000 bu.... The Detroit *Tribune* says: "It was reported on the docks yesterday, upon apparently good authority, that the steam barge Forest City and her consort, the McGregor, had been sold by Capt. R. J. Hackett. The price was said to be $50,000."

# SHORT-HORNS.

Sale of S. W. Jacobs' Iowa Herd.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WEST LIBERTY, Ia., April 26.—The great sale at Wapsie has been closed, and is pronounced a grand success by all. This has been looked upon through the United States and Great Britain with more interest than any sale ever before made in America, because it was a credit to S. W. Jacobs to be the Short-Horn King of the West, and the low prices that have prevailed this spring seemed to indicate that the short-horn business was blocked. Hence all eyes were turned to this, feeling that it was the test sale, and as they sold here so would they sell at other places. The total sale is nearly $60,000, and the average of the Wapsie herd is over $400. A lot of inferior cattle were sold to-day belonging to parties in Indiana, Kentucky, and Massachusetts, that had been sent here for Mr. Jacobs to sell on commission. They sold at low prices, but high enough for the class of cattle, for they are not worth $100 a dozen. Hence, as they were the property of outsiders, they have no right to be counted in the average of the Wapsie herd. However, with this class included, the average of the whole sale is very close to $300.

Every one is happy, and all are convinced that a grand future is in store for short-horn breeders. About 2,000 people were here, and all were royally entertained free of charge, and a large proportion at the elegant mansion of Mr. Jacobs.

The sale of Nicholls, Barckley & Miller takes place to-morrow. A better feeling never prevailed among short-horn men.

# THE MADISON (WIS.) POST-OFFICE.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*

MADISON, Wis., April 25.—Excitement over the Madison (Wis.) Post-Office is on the increase, and has been augmented by the misrepresentations of the incumbent and his followers (?). The contest is between P. L. Spooner, Jr., and E. W. Keyes, called the "Boss." The latter has held the office successively for sixteen years, and has for the last six months publicly asserted that he would not again have the office, but within two weeks has changed his mind. The dispatch to the Chicago *Times* a few days since from Madison was kindly sent from Milwaukee by its regular correspondent, and it gave as a reason for this sudden change a "failure in some political combinations." We take this to mean that Keyes has not the influence with the present as he had with the last Administration.

Spooner has secured and sent on to Washington a monster petition asking for his appointment. Keyes and the Federal office-holders at Madison have been to work getting up a petition asking for the extension of his commission, which expired the 13th of last month. They have secured a respectable number of signatures, some of them being on the first petition; but these latter, to some extent, were secured through threats. Now, a remonstrance against Keyes is being circulated as a set-off to the movement of the office-holders. We think it is about time that interference of Federal office-holders should be put a stop to, as the power that made them is able to fill vacancies without their assistance.

The Common Council at Madison on Tuesday, the 17th, passed a resolution indorsing Spooner, and asking the President to appoint him. Federal officers were present in force to defeat the resolution, and one member of the Council, who is an ice dealer, cannot deliver any more ice to the United States Court-House and Post-Office, because he voted for the resolution. This is truly a spectacle! Another Alderman who favored the resolution will probably not be allowed to lay any more concrete walks in the park.

The Boss having held the office sixteen years, and all the duties of the office having been performed by clerks, we think it would be wise if the Administration would refuse to renew his commission. He has rendered service to the party, to be sure. It was to his interest to do so. His position of Chairman has been used for personal gain, and has been used as a lever in lobbying. The sooner the Administration is rid of machine politicians the nearer it will be to the people, and when the days of "bossdom" are over, when the party-whip ceases to crack and leadership is not used for personal ends, then increasing Republican majorities will follow in Wisconsin.

ANTI-KEYES.

[Notwithstanding what this correspondent says, it is questionable whether a new man would please the people of Madison better than the "Boss," who is really popular as a Postmaster as well as a citizen.—ED.]

# FAST DAY.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 26.—The Governor's proclamation appointing April 26 as a day of fasting and prayer for relief from the grasshopper scourge was generally observed in this city to-day by morning service in the churches and the closing of all the principal business houses.

All nervous, exhausting, and painful diseases speedily yield to the curative influences of Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands. They are safe, simple, and effective, and can be easily applied by the patient himself. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, O.


AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

The Beautiful Young Tragedienne,

MISS MARY ANDERSON

Friday and Saturday evenings, April 27 and 28 in Shakespeare's grand tragedy of

MACBETH.

In which Miss Anderson will appear in her latest and most successful study, LADY MACBETH. Mr. E. F. Thorne as MACBETH.

Saturday, Mary Anderson Matinee. Monday, Miss Anderson will appear as Meg Merrilies in Guy Mannering.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.................Proprietors
WILL E. CHAPMAN.................Manager

LAST WEEK OF THE

Oates English Comic Opera Co.

Monday and Thursday—La Jolie Parfumeuse. Tuesday and Wednesday Matinee—Princess de Trebizonde. Wednesday Evening—Trial by Jury, and Les Bavards. Friday—Blue Beard. Saturday Evening—L'Archiduc. Oates Matinee Saturday.

Next week, Caroline Richings' English Opera Co.

STANDARD HALL.

Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st, Friday, April 27, at 8 o'clock,

HERMANN LINDE

the renowned Shakspearean reciter, will give by memory, and with all the characters, OTHELLO. Reserved seats, $1; admission, 50 cents.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

To-night, G. W. THOMPSON. YACUP. SHED LeCLAIR, and 20 Specialty Stars.

Monday next, TEXAS JACK. Donald M'Kay, and Troupe of Warm Spring Indians.

Our reduced prices 10, 15, 25, and 50 cents.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

CAROLINE RICHINGS

ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 30.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE,

Clark-st., opp. Sherman House.

BILLY RICE'S MINSTRELS

In an Entire New Programme.

Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

Friday, April 27, benefit of GEO. MILLER.

MUSEUM.

First appearance of WILLIAMS and SULLY, songs and dances; NELLIE GERMON, serio-comic. Mr. HI CHAPMAN, in the Border Drama,

SIMON KENTON.



MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.

CHOICE SHAPES, RICH FLOWERS.

All the leading styles in HATS, trimmed and untrimmed, including French Chip, Milan, and Fancy Straws, at our usual

"POPULAR PRICES."

124 STATE-ST

WEBSTER'S.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And Applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PREMIUM AWARDED AT CENTENNIAL FOR

"1st. Excellent Taste."

"2nd. Very Carefully Prepared."

Lea & Perrins

SIGNATURE is on EVERY BOTTLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.


RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

*Explanation of Reference Marks*—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison, and at the depots.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| *a*Pacific Fast Line | *10:30 a. m. | * 3:40 p. m. |
| *a*Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton | *10:30 a. m. | * 3:40 p. m. |
| *a*Dubuque Night Ex. via C'ton | †10:15 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |
| *a*Omaha Night Express | †10:15 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |
| *a*Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque | *10:00 a. m. | 4:15 p. m. |
| *a*Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque | * 9:30 p. m. | * 6:15 a. m. |
| *b*Milwaukee Fast Mail (daily) | § 8:00 a. m. | § 4:00 p. m. |
| *b*Milwaukee Express | *10:00 a. m. | * 7:30 p. m. |
| *b*Milwaukee Passenger | * 5:00 p. m. | *10:25 a. m. |
| *b*Milwaukee Passenger (daily) | § 9:30 p. m. | § 6:30 a. m. |
| *b*Green Bay Express | * 9:30 a. m. | 7:00 p. m. |
| *b*Madison & Elroy Express | *10:00 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| *b*St. Paul & Winona Express | † 9:30 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| *b*LaCrosse Express | † 9:30 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| *b*Marquette Express | † 9:30 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |
| *a*Geneva Lake & Rockford | 4:00 p. m. | *10:45 a. m. |
| *b*Geneva Lake Express | * 4:45 p. m. | * 8:55 a. m. |

*a*—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
*b*—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via Main and Air Line) | * 5:00 a. m. | * 7:05 p. m. |
| Day Express | * 8:30 a. m. | * 7:35 p. m. |
| Kalamazoo Accommodation | * 3:50 p. m. | *10:25 a. m. |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | § 5:15 p. m. | § 9:00 a. m. |
| Night Express | †*9:00 p. m. | ‡*6:35 a. m. |

†Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office 122 Randolph-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex. | *12:30 p. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| St. Louis & Springfield Ex. | * 9:30 a. m. | * 8:05 p. m. |
| St. Louis, Springfield & Texas | § 9:00 p. m. | § 7:30 a. m. |
| Pekin and Peoria Fast Express | * 9:30 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington | * 9:00 p. m. | * 7:30 a. m. |
| Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex. | * 9:30 a. m. | * 8:05 p. m. |
| Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex | *12:30 p. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n | * 4:30 p. m. | * 9:20 a. m. |

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail, via Main Line | 6:10 a. m. | 7:00 p. m. |
| Special N. Y. Express | 8:30 a. m. | 7:00 p. m. |
| Atlantic Express, daily | 5:15 p. m. | 9:00 a. m. |
| Colehour Accommodation | 3:40 p. m. | 11:10 a. m. |
| Night Express | †10:20 p. m. | ‡ 6:10 a. m. |

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee Express | * 8:25 a. m. | * 7:30 p. m. |
| Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express | *10:00 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express | * 5:05 p. m. | *11:00 a. m. |
| Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express | † 9:30 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator | * 7:25 a. m. | * 7:45 p. m. |
| Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator | * 4:15 p. m. | *11:20 a. m. |
| Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City | * 9:30 a. m. | * 4:25 p. m. |
| Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City | * 9:30 p. m. | * 7:05 a. m. |
| Pacific Express for Omaha and Kansas City | *10:15 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Pacific Night Express for Omaha, Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, and Texas | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 6:55 a. m. |

*Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | *8:40 a. m. | |
| St. Louis Fast Line | §8:30 p. m. | §7:30 a. m. |
| Cairo & New Orleans Ex. | *8:40 a. m. | *4:30 p. m. |
| Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Ex. | §8:30 p. m. | §7:30 a. m. |
| Peoria & Springfield Ex. | *8:40 a. m. | *4:30 p. m. |
| Springfield Night Ex. | *8:30 p. m. | ‡7:30 a. m. |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Hannibal | *8:30 p. m. | *7:30 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | *9:30 a. m. | *4:25 p. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | *9:30 p. m. | *7:05 a. m. |
| Gilman Passenger | *4:30 p. m. | *9:25 a. m. |

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | * 8:00 a. m. | † 7:00 p. m. |
| Pacific Express | § 5:15 p. m. | § 7:00 a. m. |
| Fast Line | †10:20 p. m. | ‡ 9:00 a. m. |

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Morning Express | § 8:50 a. m. | § 6:30 a. m. |
| Fast Line | § 8:50 p. m. | § 8:10 p. m. |

§Daily.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex | *10:15 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Peru Accommodation | * 5:00 p. m. | * 9:35 a. m. |
| Night Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 6:50 a. m. |

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | * 8:40 a. m. | * 7:20 p. m. |
| Night Express | § 8:00 p. m. | § 7:30 a. m. |

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express (except Sunday) | 9:15 a. m. | 8:50 p. m. |
| Night Express | 8:00 p. m. | 7:45 a. m. |

CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE.

From Ry. Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts.

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express (except Sunday) | 8:40 a. m. | 7:20 p. m. |
| Night Express (daily) | 8:00 p. m. | 7:30 a. m. |

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee and all West Shore ports, Daily, Sunday excepted.......9 a. m.
Saturday's boat don't go until.......8 p. m.
Friday morning's boat goes through to Ahnapee.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, and Muskegon, Daily, Sunday excepted.......7 p. m.
For Manistee and Ludington, Tuesday and Thursday.......9 a. m.
For St. Joseph, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.......11 p. m.
For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Tuesday and Friday.......7 p. m.
Office and docks, foot Michigan-av.

# THE CITY.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Prof. F. L. Patton will return this morning from his Eastern trip.

The regular monthly meeting of the W. C. T. Union will be held in Room 3, 148 Madison street, at 10 a. m. to-day.

The Gospel Temperance Union will hold their regular weekly meeting this evening in lower Farwell Hall, led by William Murray.

Some carpenter tools, which were found by the police in the rear of No. 237 Noble, are awaiting an owner at the West Madison Street Station.

The Rev. C. H. Everest, the new pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, will preach a Gospel sermon to the masses, in the Tabernacle, Sunday afternoon.

A North Side tailor advertises: "Pants made for $5 in twenty-four hours in fifty different patterns of cassimere," and still lays no claim to lineal descent from the architect of Joseph's coat of many colors.

The Rev. W. W. Patton, who has been tendered the Presidency of the Howard University, at Washington, D. C., has not decided whether he will accept or not. He desires to look the ground over before giving a definite answer.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. m., 53 degrees; 10 a. m., 55; 12 m., 51; 3 p. m., 50; 8 p. m., 48. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.8; 8 p. m., 30.

Officer Brennan yesterday afternoon killed a mad dog that was making things lively in the vicinity of No. 176 Green street, and thereby wins the everlasting gratitude of a servant girl, who would have been torn to pieces had it not been for his timely arrival.

During a lull in the wheat deals on 'Change yesterday, some one stuck up a cane in the wheat-corner with a card on it, upon which was subscribed, "To let, inquire of John C. Harris." J. C. H., when he saw it, shed one briny tear and pulled down the cane.

At 1:30 yesterday morning Luther J. R. Tibbett, an employe of the Chicago Meat-Preserving Company, at the corner of Michigan and LaSalle streets, while looking down the elevator hatchway was accidentally struck on the head by the descending machine, and was badly though not seriously injured.

At 10:30 yesterday morning, Willie Schaff, a 4-year-old son of John Schaff, residing at No. 95 North Wells street, was run over by a buggy driven by Lambert Monnigan, of No. 269 North avenue. The little fellow's left leg, head, and face were badly bruised, but the attending physician thinks not seriously.

Willie Dalson, a 12-year-old runaway from Boone, Ia., was at the Armory last night pending a search for his aunt, Hattie Dalson, who is supposed to reside in this city. On his way here he was unfortunate enough to shoot himself in the right hand with a pistol which he bought to defend himself with, and this incapacitates him from doing any work.

At a meeting of the Mexican Veteran Association held at the Sherman House last night, C. R. Otis in the chair, it was decided to admit all persons having served in the Mexican war into the society. The action had special reference to those who had served as army-teamsters, and was taken upon the advice of the Secretary of the National Association at Washington.

A debating society for the discussion of political subjects has been organized by the young Republicans of the Third Ward. The enterprise is commendable, since the coming voters should become interested in politics and posted on the issues of the day. The first debate will be Saturday evening, when the policy of President Hayes towards the South will be debated. All who can should attend and encourage the young gentlemen in this laudable undertaking.

Some time ago Sigfried Levy gave it out that he had been appointed Barge Inspector for the Northwest, with headquarters at Chicago. The salary of the office was supposed to be $3,500, and an official bond was required of $100,000. Collector J. Russell Jones couldn't understand when such an office was created, and wrote to the authorities at Washington in regard to it, and received a reply that no such office exists. Levy has appointed seven Deputy-Inspectors, and it is now his turn to rise and explain who appointed him.

Yesterday was the fifty-eighth anniversary of Odd-Fellowship in America, the Order having been founded in Baltimore, April 26, 1819. It is customary to commemorate the event by appropriate exercises, and this was done in the various parts of Illinois. There was, however, no general celebration in Chicago, but many of the lodges held meetings last evening and listened to music and speeches. Ft. Dearborn held a sociable. The Battalion of Patriarchs went to Joliet, where there was a parade, in which lodges from the towns in the neighborhood took part, and a concert and literary entertainment. A banquet and ball followed. About 500 excursionists went from this city. They will return early this morning.

ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the officers and Executive Committee of the Illinois Press Association, held at the office of S. P. Rounds, 175 Monroe street, yesterday afternoon, it was decided to accept the invitation of the Mayor and Aldermen of East St. Louis tendering the freedom of the city and all needed accommodations for holding its thirteenth annual Convention. It was decided to hold the Convention June 6 and 7 at East St. Louis. It was also determined to make the annual excursion of the Association over the St. Louis, Northern & Kansas City Railroad from St. Louis to Kansas City, thence by special invitation of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad to Pueblo, Colorado, and thence by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad to Denver; after arriving in Denver to visit the mines at Central City, and on the return trip to stop at Colorado Springs. Visiting the "Garden of the Gods,"—Monument Park, Manitou Springs, etc. From Pueblo the Association will take a trip to Canon City, visiting the Grand Canon of the Arkansas, returning to Kansas City about the 18th of June.

An invitation was received from J. H. McVicker, through his agent, Mr. Sharp, for the members of the Association present at the meeting to visit the theatre in the evening, which was accepted with thanks.

After transacting other business pertaining to the Convention and excursion the meeting was adjourned.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

*Palmer House*—Col. N. Y. W. Swan, Terre Haute; the Hon. L. E. Worcester, Whitehall, N. Y.; L. P. Plant, St. Louis; Henry Rankin, Milwaukee; Amasa Whiting, Boston; H. U. Cahu, New York; F. R. Harris, Philadelphia; C. H. Webb, New York; Col. W. T. Crain, Beloit; H. R. Sayward, Boston; Gen. Frank Winfield, Denver; James Crandall, Glasgow; G. M. Crane, Grand Rapids; A. E. Baldwin, Milwaukee; Prof. H. F. Nadell, Louisville; James Spenceley, England.... *Tremont House*—Senator G. E. Spencer, Alabama; the Hon. P. H. Jones, New York; the Hon. P. D. Barker, G. H. Ballou, and Col. N. C. Winslow, New York; G. P. Lee, Fond du Lac; Gen. J. T. Averill, St. Paul; George Alden, Boston; C. B. Canfield, Hartford; Thomas W. Halliday, Cairo; A. Gillian, Pittsburg; the Rev. D. F. Hutchinson, Toronto.... *Grand Pacific*—Maj. E. A. Howard, Spotted Tail Agency; Col. Lyman Ellmore, New York; the Hon. O. H. Browning, Quincy; Senator W. B. Allison, Dubuque; the Hon. L. Welden, Bloomington; J. J. Brinkerhoff, Springfield; Dr. A. Ordway, Lawrence, Mass.; William Paton, New York; A. B. Lent, Grand Rapids; ex-Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch, London, Eng.; G. J. Lydecker, U. S. Engineer Corps.... *Sherman House*—Eugene Smith, DePere; Col. Orlin Thurston, Humboldt, Kan.; the Hon. W. L. Brooks, Joliet; J. H. Boon, Fort Wayne; L. J. Cook, Sterling; A. J. Cooper and W. J. Boyle, Milwaukee; Col. Joseph Chapman, Dubuque; M. D. Beecher, Delavan; E. M. Hukill, Oil City, Pa.... *The Commercial*—J. P. North, Charles City; E. D. Curtis, Sacramento; C. C. Butler, Cleveland; J. N. Boynton, Deadwood; G. W. Merrill, LaPorte; C. E. Fuller, Belvidere.

## MATRIMONIAL.

PERKINS—CHAPPELL.

Across the altar of the Second Presbyterian Church were trailing vines; and beneath, banks of roses arose above banks of calla lilies, relieved by a background of smilax and evergreens. The miniature garden was flanked with columns of flowers, and across the altar rail hung drooping vines and rare and fragrant flowers. Great masses of leaves fluttered in the spring winds that floated in at the windows and stirred the petals of the flowers and drew a low, sweet rustle from the leaves fresh and cool, and the air was heavy with perfume. Hanging from above the trailing vines was a dove of tuberoses, and from the outstretched wings came a rich fragrance as the bird swayed to and fro in the breeze. Great weddings have before been characterized by tasteful floral tributes to the sweet bonds assumed by affectionate couples, but it was left to the decorator who assumed charge yesterday to make the nuptials of Mr. Richard C. Perkins and Miss Mary L. Chappell as remarkable for taste in botanical disposition as for the fashionable adjuncts of the fashionable wedding of the season.

Mr. Perkins is of the firm of Stavert, Zigomala & Co., of Manchester and Bradford, England, Glasgow, Scotland, and New York City. The father of the bride is of the firm of Mahla & Chappell, of Chicago and St. Louis. Both of the young people have been for a long time known in Chicago society, and the announcement of the celebration of their wedding drew the best people in the city to the church, and the Rev. J. Munro Gibson performed the ceremony in the presence of one of the largest and most aristocratic congregations ever drawn together to congratulate a bride and bridegroom upon the plighting of their vows.

But the feature of the evening was the brief, though brilliant, reception at the Pacific, the Chicago home of the groom. As if to vie with his efforts at the church, the decorative artist lavished his taste and the material at his command upon the parlors and corridors. Under bower of roses and creepers Mr. and Mrs. Perkins received their friends, while exotics nodded and a huge marriage bell waved above them. Down the drawing-rooms lilies and roses were scattered in profusion, and great shrubs stood sentinel in the doorways and under the arches. In the main hallway a long table held the bride's cake half buried in roses and protected by vines and flowers. The tables on the sides were covered, making a grove of flowers, at the lower end beautified by a miniature lake, upon which were swans surrounded by banks of flowers and leaves. The walls and ceilings were festooned with evergreens and smilax, and the whole scene was one of rare floral beauty.

THE CEREMONY

was performed at 8:30, and an hour later the guests began to assemble at the hotel. Rich costumes, full dress and reception, conspired to make the reception-rooms, corridors, and parlors picturesque, and fair young faces contended with the lilies and roses in freshness and beauty. There were, perhaps, 200 admiring friends crowding about the bridal pair, mingling congratulations and well-wishes with expressions of regret for the loss to society in a projected lengthy tour of the bridal party through Europe. There was but little dancing, and the pleasures of the evening were largely confined to promenade and conversation, coupled with sage advice to the bride and groom upon the best methods of seamanship in the voyage they had undertaken.

The bride was attired in white satin petticoat a la Princesse, and fronted with narrow knife, pleatings; and damasonal sash, court-train, with pannier bouffant, the hem trimmed with ruffles, corsage high with trimmings of silk, and ruff; three-quarter sleeves; hair a la d'Alencon.

The bridesmaids were four in number. Miss Julia B. Chappell wore white gros grain a la Comptesse, with graduated fluted flounces, and trimmed with pink roses; corsage high, with trimmings of roses; demi-sleeves, and hair in bandeaux and puffs.

Miss Abbie Hamilton was attired like Miss Chappell, with the exception of blue flowers for pink.

Miss Mamie Field wore white corded silk, a la Princesse, trimmed with autumn flowers and grasses; corsage square, with demi-sleeve; hair in puffs and bandeaux.

Miss Julia Rogers, white corded silk, a la Comptesse, with fluted flounces, trimmed with field flowers; high corsage, with ruff and demi-sleeve.

Messrs. John R. Meyers, Jr., of New York; Edward N. Perkins, of Paris; E. W. Douglas, of St. Louis; and Harry W. Chappell, of Kenwood, officiated as groomsmen, and Messrs. Major H. Pascall, Edward Gatchell, George Montgomery, and Perry H. Smith, Jr., as ushers.

AMONG THE MANY GUESTS

were Miss Bertha Smith, Miss Mary Goodrich, Miss Emily Campbell, Miss Mary Gaskell, the Misses Corwith, Miss Nellie Medill, Mr. T. R. Jenkins, Mr. Harvey Rogers, Mr. Robert Patterson, Mr. A. G. Campbell, Mr. Arthur Hauxhurst, Mr. Julius Goodrich, Mr. Gardner Corwith, Mr. W. T. Hamilton, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Gibson, the Rev. and Mrs. Clinton Locke, Judge and Mrs. John G. Rogers, the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Mr. and Mrs. McNeill, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Goodrich, Mr. John Crearer, the Hon. and Mrs. Thomas Hoyne, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ray, Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Mrs. Robert McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Spears, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Chappell, Mr. and Mrs. J. McQ. Douglas, Judge and Mrs. Van H. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Kellogg, Miss Fish, Miss Belden, Miss Ray, Mr. Robert Law, Judge E. S. Williams, Bishop Cheney, Miss Emma Campbell, Mr. A. C. Campbell, James A. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Chappell, Baltimore; Mr. George W. Barry, Mr. T. R. Jenkins, Mr. Harry Rogers, Mr. Harry Luddington, Mr. William H. Sard, Mr. Junius Smith, Mr. J. M. Adsit, Jr., Mr. John Avery, Mr. and Mrs. McKindley, Miss Mary Gaskell, Miss Rose Groverman, Miss Hyndshaw, Miss Williams, Miss Gracie Smith, Miss Otis, the Misses Law, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Taylor, Mr. John Trumbull, Mr. Thomas B. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Drake, Miss Norton, Mr. and Mrs. William Keen, Mr. John Roe.

THE PRESENTS.

In one of the reception-rooms the presents were displayed, numerous and costly, and among them a casket of silver spoons, Mr. and Mrs. F. Mahla; Shakspeare's works, elegantly bound, Miss Hamilton; silver fruit-knives, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman; fish-knife and fork, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Norwell; sauce-spoons, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Auter; silver and gold spoons, Mr. J. Franck Rumsey; gold candelabras, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ackerman; berry-dish and spoon, Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter; silver gravy and fish spoons, Mrs. James McKindley; gilt sconces, Miss Weaver; candelabras and clock, Messrs. James McQ. Douglas and E. F. Chappell; bracelets set with pearls, Mr. D. Greenholds; Paris camel's hair shawl, Mr. Edward Perkins; a $1,000 gold check, Mr. William H. Chappell, father of the bride; watch, Lester Mahler; laces, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Keen, Jr.; charm bracelet, Mr. Petroco Kino; cameo shawl-pin, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton; rosewood and ebony portfolio for engravings, Dr. and Mrs. Miller; silver spoons and butter-knives, Messrs. Colville and Douglas; jewel-casket, Mr. Ralph H. White; silver egg-spoons, Mrs. Hulbert; traveling-clock, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Drake.

The music was furnished by Hand's orchestra, and consisted of new pieces written in honor of the occasion. The supper was served in the main hall, and looked like a picnic by gaslight. At 10 o'clock the bridal party left, starting East on the 10:30 train to take the steamer for Europe.

## ARIZONA.

ITS RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS.

The ordinary run of individuals who return from the Black Hills and other equally famous sections of the great West are a snare to the unwary. They usually have the most monstrous yarns to relate, and the greatest inducements to offer to all who desire to emigrate,—rich or poor, well-to-do or down at the heels,—and the infatuation which a false prospect of sudden wealth, easily acquired, opens to them, spreads and continues to spread until hundreds and thousands of poor fools part with all they have and fly to the supposed Eldorado only to find themselves without means, discouraged and utterly disheartened by the cheerless reality so unlike the rosy ideal pictured to them in the rosiest of language. It is consoling to once in a while come across a man who, while able to furnish accurate information about the resources of a newly-developed country, has the good sense to caution the restless and the uneasy against the folly of rushing in, without the means to start in the new life, to take possession. Such instances are rare. A TRIBUNE reporter met such a gentleman last evening, however,—a Mr. T. M. McEnter, of San Francisco, who is staying at the Commercial for a few days, on his way East from Arizona, where he is interested in one of the newly-developed mines of that Territory—the Cerro Colorado. Desirous of obtaining reliable information in regard to the resources and prospects in that far-off region, the reporter stated his mission to the gentleman, who readily complied with the request to furnish such information.

Probably very few people know just how to get to Arizona. As yet the majority of emigrants are people from California. The recent completion of the Southern Pacific Road from San Francisco to Fort Yuma, on the very border of Arizona, has provided an easy way of reaching the Territory from the west. It is designed to extend this road into the interior at an early day, but at present the journey from Ft. Yuma in is by teams.

THE ROUTE FROM THE EAST

is more troublesome. The nearest railroad point to Arizona on the east is Ft. Garland, on a branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Road, which connects with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road. From Ft. Garland the traveler is obliged to team it to Arizona—a long journey to the southwest, through the southern part of Colorado, and through New Mexico. It is the intention of Tom Scott and the San Francisco railroad kings, Stanford, Hopkins, and the rest, to have the western and eastern termini of the Southern Pacific—should it ever become a certainty—come together at some point within a hundred miles of the Rio Grande River. Should their fond hopes be realized, the emigrant of the future will be able to reach Arizona in much less time and without experiencing any of the hardships which now fall to his lot. So much for the present mode of reaching the country.

THE SILVER MINES

of Arizona have but lately been discovered and developed. But they promise great things for the future. In speaking with Mr. McEnter on this subject,—the most important in connection with the Territory's future,—the reporter learned something about the most productive mines now being worked. According to Mr. McEnter, these are the Peck, the McCracken, the Silver King, the Silver Queen, the Cerro Colorado, and the Buena Vista. The Peck mine is situated near Prescott, the former capital of Arizona, and some idea of its value may be had from the fact that two-fifths of it were sold about two weeks ago for the sum of $437,000 to Lent & Co., wealthy capitalists of San Francisco, and yet this mine has only been worked a little over a year, and only one shaft has as yet been sunk, while it is estimated that the vein extends to the depth of 150 feet.

The McCracken mine is situated in the northwestern part of the Territory. It is owned by a corporation which has a ten-stamp mill on the ground. The yield is continuous and highly satisfactory as to the quality of the ore produced. This mine also has not been worked over a year.

The Silver King—one of the largest of the lot, if not the largest—lies farther south, near Florence, in the mountains bordering on the Gila River, the principal stream in the territory. It was discovered about a year ago, and even the surface product is of the very richest ore. Altogether it has produced about $600,000 worth of the richest ore, besides a large amount of ore which did not pan out quite so well. The average quality was worth from $1,000 to $5,000 a ton, and a sample ton, sent to San Francisco, actually brought $18,000. This fruitful, and apparently inexhaustible mine, is owned by Col. Barney and a Mr. Regan, of Fort Yuma.

The Buena Vista is owned by Col. Thompson, and produces ore worth from $1,000 to $3,000 a ton. It lies in the Cerro-Colorado mining district.

The Silver Queen is near the Silver King, is owned and operated by a stock company, and, while only two months old, promises a continuous yield of the rich ore which has thus far been taken out.

The Cerro Colorado Mine, owned by a mining company which takes its name from that of the mine, is in the same district as the Buena Vista, and about sixty miles south of Tucson, the present Capital of the Territory. It promises well for the future. The company has a twenty-five-stamp mill on the way, and will proceed at once to thoroughly develop its resources.

Near Sonora is a gold mine—the Yellow Jacket—which is yielding a very pure, rich ore, and on the possession of which its owners are proudly congratulating themselves.

At present shipments of ore are made by teams from the mines to Fort Yuma, and thence by rail to San Francisco. The lack of connections on the east renders it unprofitable, if not impossible, to ship any in that direction.

In response to a question as to the adaptability of the land for

CATTLE-RAISING, GRAZING, ETC.,

Mr. McEnter said that this branch of industry had already given promise of rich returns for the future. The valleys contained some of the best farming and grazing lands to be found anywhere, and the proper development of this industry was only a question of time, the great drawback at present being the lack of adequate facilities for transportation.

"How are the miners paid?" asked the reporter.

"They get $3 a day and their board. But there are enough of them there now. While I don't want to discourage emigration, yet it is only fair to tell the truth and caution the restless and the uneasy against going there unless they have some set purpose in view and some means. It is a good country for prospecting, and we need men of means to go there and open up the country. But people have come there with just enough to land them, have found that there was an excess of the supply over the demand for labor, and have become discouraged and disheartened at the prospect. They reached the mines, found they were just sixty miles from anywhere, without a cent in their pockets, couldn't find anything to do, and the result was that we had to feed them. We have a country where the outlook for mining prospects is unsurpassed; a country of mild, equable climate. Our only drawbacks, and they are comparatively slight, are the inadequate supply of water and timber in some parts of the Territory. Now, what we want is men who have some means, even a little, to come there and prospect. When that is done, when capital comes in and is ready to develop the mines, and when we have better facilities for getting our products to market, then will be time enough for the masses to come in, for then there will be work for them."

In regard to the

DANGER FROM INDIANS,

Mr. McEnter stated that the only attacks had come from a band of Apaches, numbering perhaps 200 in all, who refused last summer to go on to the reservation and betook themselves to the mountains. A short time since they had swooped down on the plains and captured from fifty to 100 head of horses and mules, and killed ten Mexicans. Strange to say, they had not touched a white man or a white man's property, the animals killed belonging to the Mexicans. A force of several companies had been organized, and was now engaged in "corralling" the red devils, who would be transferred to the reservation as soon as possible.

## FARMER HARMS.

A WORM WILL TURN.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*

CHICAGO, April 26.—Having for the past two years submitted quietly to all sorts of criticisms of the press and the people, yet feeling all the time that it could not be possible that anybody living willfully and designedly intended to persecute and injure me, I have thus far refrained from rushing into print to deny or assert anything; but so much has been said about me lately—my work and my intentions, that for the sake of decency and justice had better be left unsaid—that I consider it high time to say a word of protest regarding the attacks with which my name is coupled. In your issue of this morning a column is devoted to interviews with builders and others, most of them men who were higher bidders by tens of thousands of dollars on the foundation of the Cook County Court-House, to execute which the first plan of the architect was awarded to me. These gentlemen are made, by the genius of the interviewer, to serve not only as witnesses, but judge and jury, all against me. I ask in all fairness if such is a proper tribunal to pass upon my claims for payment for my work done and performed?

I was the lowest responsible bidder for the foundations upon a plan which was submitted to me to govern my work, and after I had followed that plan as nearly as possible for about four months, an entirely new plan was put into my hands, with orders to conform to the last one and begin again, regardless of any contracts or arrangements I had previously made for machinery and materials. So unlike the first plan was the last one that the architect had no hesitation in claiming $26,000 for constructing it on paper, and was actually paid $16,000 for such paper construction. The merest novice in building can see from these simple facts of record that in the very nature of things a change so radical must cause me great anxiety, labor, expense, and delay. I defy Archimedes to so manage and arrange such a work, so radically changed, as to prevent great waste and loss of both labor and material. The architect has frequently in public, since I ceased work, acknowledged that I never refused to follow his instructions. That being a fact, why hold me, who am no architect, nor yet an engineer, responsible for lines and levels which can only be determined by means of an accurate instrument in skilled hands? As well hold a journeyman printer responsible for the moral tone of the article he puts in type at the direction of his employer.

One of the gentlemen interviewed by your reporter states that I did not drive the piles as required by the first specifications. I have no doubt the party intends no untruth, yet, nevertheless, it amounts to a positive false representation. He says the piles were to be driven, first in lengths of thirty feet, and afterwards followers to be put on with rings, etc.; but he omits to state that the specifications also provide that whenever a certain resistance was obtained in the driving of a pile, which resistance was determined by the weight of the hammer, and height of the fall, to be sufficient, then the pile or follower, as the case might be, was to be cut off, and driven no farther. Now, if the gentleman, when he made up his bid, had not the knowledge, or the skill, or the experience to know, from the nature of the clay in the Court-House Square, that the piles would not require, in fact would not admit, being otherwise driven, but intended to pound down just so many feet of piling, contrary to the letter and spirit of the specifications, it may account for the many thousands of dollars his offer was higher than mine.

I happened to have just enough common sense to know that, having driven a pile through twenty-five or thirty feet of plastic clay, till it reached what is called "tunnel clay," or "hard-pan," that no architect, builder, or engineer could or would require a follower driven over such a pile, thereby destroying the utility of the pile already driven. I have tried it, and I know that in many instances followers would simply push the first pile out of plumb,—the greater part of its length being in soft clay,—or split and splinter it so as to make it worthless. As the bids were a round figure for each class of work, I never intended nor expected to put in piles otherwise than as the specifications provided, which I have done far beyond the legal requirements of said specifications. The action of the Commissioners in giving a sum recommended by the architect has been severely criticised, which sum it is claimed is more than I earned. Now, with many thanks to Mr. Egan and the Honorable Board of Commissioners for voting or allowing me any payment whatever, in the face of a prejudiced public sentiment, allow me to state through your paper that I have not accepted nor will I accept said sum, munificent as it may appear to people who know nothing but gossip about it. Although a poor man, and much in need of money honestly earned, I will not place Mr. Egan and the Commissioners in so bad a light before the public as to accept their award; but as I am driven to it I will submit the matter to the courts, and show the press and people of Cook County that justice requires both sides to be heard. Respectfully,

HENRY HARMS.

## THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

SOMETHING FOR THE AUTHORITIES TO LOOK AFTER.

Posted in conspicuous parts of this city—as, for instance, Robert Law's coal-office—are large handbills setting forth the schemes of the Louisiana State Lottery. To inspire confidence it is stated that two well-known Rebel Generals—Beauregard and Early—are to supervise the drawing. It is doubtful if either of the gentlemen would countenance any such swindle, let alone be present and take part in the drawing. Applications for tickets can be sent to the Chicago agent, care of the Post-Office here, and presumably scores of deluded fools are daily sending their money to this local representative of the swindle.

The Louisiana State Lottery, being in New Orleans, cannot be reached directly, but the agent here can be. His name is F. H. Fowler. He was convicted in February of selling lottery tickets, but Judge Williams was induced to suspend sentence by his promising that he would quit the business. How he has kept his promise can be seen by the posters referred to, where parties seeking information are requested to address him. It is said that he is now East, having left some one else to take charge of his mail. The letters are taken every day or two from the Post-Office, and if a detective were stationed near the "lock boxes" he could soon pick the fellow up.

THE POSTERS.

One section of the Illinois Criminal Code reads as follows:

Whoever knowingly prints, publishes, distributes, or circulates, or knowingly causes to be printed, published, distributed, or circulated, any advertisement of any lottery ticket or scheme, or any share in such ticket or scheme, for sale, either for himself or by any other person, or sets up, or exhibits, or devises, or makes, for the purpose of being set up and exhibited, any sign, symbol, or emblematic or other representation of a lottery, or the drawing thereof, in any way indicating where a lottery ticket, or any share thereof, or any such writing, certificate, bill, token, or other device before mentioned may be purchased or obtained, or in any way invites, or entices, or attempts to invite or entice, any other person to purchase or receive the same, shall, for each offense, be fined not exceeding $100.

The posters have on them the imprint of the National Printing Company, No. 116 Franklin street. The manager of that Company admits that they printed the bills, and says that he is advised by his attorney that the Company is not amenable. While the printing is done in Chicago, everything is "sent to New Orleans, and distributed from there." This statement may be true, but is it probable that those interested in the lottery would incur the express charges there and back? No business man would do any such thing, and proprietors of lotteries are not fonder of spending money uselessly than other people.

It may, perhaps, be difficult to catch Fowler or his agent, since the letters he mails, if they contain tickets, cannot be distinguished among the thousands which pass through the Post-Office. Time would be required to get the evidence to convict, but it can be procured by watching the lock-boxes or sending the agent $2 for a ticket and having an eye kept on the letter containing the money until it is put into the hands of the man who gets the mail. The Post-Office Department can do nothing under the United States laws unless circulars are sent through the mails, and it is next to impossible to find out who deposits them, if any are sent. They are usually put into a street box at some out-of-the-way place when no one is around.

The attention of State's-Attorney Mills is called to the National Printing Company. The law in regard to printing lottery posters is apparently explicit, and it ought to be learned if their attorney's advice is correct, in order that, if it is sound, the hole in the statute may be stopped up.

## BEFORE HOYNE.

JOHN GRAHAM.

The case of John Graham, arrested for receiving and having in his possession counterfeit silver, has gone the way of a great many others which have been squelched in the District Attorney's office. The matter was to have come up yesterday before Commissioner Hoyne, but, owing to "other arrangements," it did not come to a hearing. During the morning young Mr. Boal, a law student and clerk in Judge Bangs' office who is occasionally let into fellowship with the Judge in matters of some importance, walked into the Commissioner's office, furtively twirled his elegant mustachios three times, and solemnly announced that he had instructions to dismiss the case. When waited upon by the reporter for the particulars of the let-up, the busy Boal could only reply in the usual form: "I don't know; haven't time to talk; don't wish to be bothered." The reporter, of course, kindly left him to the communings of his own thoughts. Nor did anybody else about the place have any idea why the case had been smothered. Detective Tyrrel, who worked it up, said, with some degree of emphasis and no slight trace of bitterness in his tone, that this let-up was simply an outrage; that, as sure as a man spent his time and carefully worked up a good case, it was dismissed and allowed to utterly fizzle out, and that he proposed to report the facts to Washington immediately. Tyrrel is not the only person who claims to be disgusted with what has been called the shilly-shallying, milk-and-water way cases are managed or mismanaged in the District Attorney's office.

THE INDICTMENTS.

There was nothing new in regard to the late indictments yesterday. A reporter was naturally desirous of picking the two bills against Allen to pieces and presenting the essence thereof to the public in this morning's issue, but Mr. Burke could not be persuaded to turn them over to the reportorial hands. He tried to solace the seeker for news with the remark that Allen would appear in a day or two and give bail, when there would be no objection to making the substance of the indictments known. They seem to have no fear about the District Attorney's office that Allen will skip. Burke appears to speak by the card in saying that Allen will come forward with his bondsmen in a day or two, and yet he is strangely adverse to publishing the points in the indictments. An attempt to persuade him into seeing that his refusal to give up the papers was somewhat inconsistent with the idea that Allen's presence when needed was assured proved entirely useless. The public must await Mr. Burke's pleasure.

Charles Finkler, the man who was indicted last night for smuggling, and whose operations in this line were written up some time before his indictment in THE TRIBUNE, walked up before Judge Blodgett yesterday, and gave bail for his further appearance in the sum of $2,000, with William Finkler and Samuel Rindskopf as sureties.

## ON 'CHANGE.

A COMPARATIVELY DULL DAY.

Yesterday was what might be termed a queer day on 'Change. The interest in wheat, which was strong on the previous day, somewhat lagged, though it was not quite entirely lost. The gallery was even more densely packed than on the day before. The crowd was largely composed of ladies, several of whom were known to be operating to a considerable extent through either the bulling or bearing brokers.

There was great excitement immediately the Board opened. There was a stupendous rush made for the corn corner, where the great interest centered during the day. It opened at 61 cents, and then ran up rapidly to 64, for June delivery, which was the highest point reached during the day. There was a large crowd, and while in one corner a lot of 5,000 bushels was sold at 63 cents, 20,000 or more changed hands at 64 cents, and sales were made almost at the same moment at 60, 61, and 62 cents. Then the price ruled down to 59 cents, under the bear pressure. Within another few moments, on the strength of 'good news from Baltimore and a higher market there, there was a rise of three-fourths of 1 cent. Then the bears fleeced the "knowing ones" to an alarming extent, and the price gently fell to 56½ seller June. Then there was a recovery. There was another batch of good news received by somebody, and up climbed the cereal again till 59 cents was reached. Here the bears got in their licks again. There was a howling, crowding, and pulling-off of hats, in which the gallery was immensely interested. The figures dropped down gently to 57½ again, and held steady till 1:15 o'clock arrived and the session closed. At the morning Board there was considerable demand for shipping, and several cargoes for Canada and Buffalo were sold at 56 cents.

THE MARKET IN THE AFTERNOON

was decidedly queer. Corn opened at the 3 o'clock call at 59 cents seller June, and soon dropped a quarter, and then a cent more, which left it at 57¾. Just then there was a weak feeling, and the things ran down to 57½. By judicious bulling there was a rally to 58¼, at which it finally closed.

It was reported during the excitement in corn that G. P. Comstock & Co. had failed. This a TRIBUNE reporter subsequently learned was untrue, and had no foundation in fact. The firm has handled a great deal of corn, and is handling much yet. Just before the Board opened yesterday morning everybody anticipated that there would be an immense rise, and to pave the way for this excessive margins were demanded of G. P. Comstock & Co., which they refused to put up. They were "long" on May corn and "short" on June. Wednesday night they made good all their margins, and yesterday morning, when more was demanded of them, they ordered dissatisfied parties to sell for them at market price on June deals, and the firm paid up the differences. Comstock & Co. were transacting business as usual yesterday afternoon, and were regarded as all right.

As regards Messrs. W. T. Baker & Co., reference to whom was made in yesterday's TRIBUNE, it should be stated that the reporter was misinformed as to the facts. The firm is all right, and there was no intention to mislead the public in regard to it. Its members are considered strong and first-class.

As stated above,

INTEREST IN WHEAT

lagged considerably. That product opened rather excitedly at $1.75 for June delivery, and dropped down to $1.70, and but few sales were made at that price. There were no receipts to speak of, and no one cared to operate without the requisite 10 per cent margin was put up. The sales at $1.70 were generally made to effect settlements, but there were no tremendous transactions at any price. The market seemed steadier in everything. There is considerable real strength in wheat, with no indications of a break. The feeling is prevalent that if Turkey gains the first victory, wheat, and the market generally, including corn and provisions, will go up. But, on the other hand, should Russia gain the victory, the market will go down. Turkish victories mean a prolonging of the war, and perhaps the drawing in of the whole of Europe. If Russia meets with victory on every hand, of course, wheat will go down in sympathy, for the war must then necessarily be of short duration. This is the argument on the Board of Trade, as stated by some prominent operators. It was so in the Franco-Prussian war: when Germany was victor wheat went down, and when France won a battle grain went up. Such, then, is the sympathy, and in this way it is supposed that the market will be governed. June wheat went down as low as $1.67 once during the day, but it rallied to $1.70¼, and wavered between that and $1.69 until the close of the market.

The pork market opened excitedly at $16.80, and then went down 50 cents, in sympathy with everything else. During this brief episode, William Young & Co. bought back about 5,000 barrels, which they had sold the day previous at an advance. As an evidence of how tremendous the deal in wheat was Tuesday and Wednesday, it might be stated that Cooley & McHenry handled 1,825,000 bushels Tuesday, and Wednesday their total sales aggregated 2,220,000 bushels and 10,250 packages of provisions, which was probably the largest business ever done by one firm on 'Change in one day. There are those who predict that wheat will go up to $2 per bushel in less than ten days. Evidently the spirit of speculation is not yet over.

## THE CITY-HALL.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were $2,243 from the Water Department and $928 from the City Collector.

Officer Jacob Gaus, of the Twenty-second Street Station, died yesterday afternoon at his residence, No. 70 Archer avenue. He had been an efficient officer for many years.

The contract for sewering Twenty-second street from Centre avenue to Loomis street was yesterday awarded by the Department of Public Works to McNichols & Overocker, the lowest bidders.

The new cases of scarlet fever reported yesterday were at Nos. 343 West Indiana street, 182 West Chicago avenue, and 416 Park avenue (three cases). But three deaths from the disease have occurred this week.

The receipts of the License Department were about $750 yesterday. The order to the police to look up the delinquents will have the effect of making the receipts larger.

The Mayor's message to the new Council will be read at the first meeting of that body Monday next. The address will be full of statistical information regarding the work of the various departments of the City Government during the past nine months of Mayor Heath's Administration.

All of the city officials elect have taken the oath of office, except Judge Cary, of the Third Ward. He has announced his intention of so doing when he returns from San Francisco, where he is at present. Those who were sworn in yesterday were Jacob Beidler, D. K. Pearsons, Anson B. Cook, Michael Ryan, Michael McNurney, S. G. Seaton, B. Janssen, and J. H. B. Daly. The new Aldermen will take their seats in the Council Monday.

The Mayor yesterday revoked the license of Alphonse Stauber, keeper of a saloon at No. 360 West Chicago avenue, for continually selling liquor to and making drunk the husband of a woman who had repeatedly protested against such selling, as her husband abused the family and broke everything in the house when drunk. The law provides for such cases, and the Mayor intends to enforce the law.

The second test of the West Side Pumping-Works having conclusively shown that they were capable of performing the work stipulated in the contract for them to do, the Mayor has accepted them, and the manufacturers—the Quintard Iron Works, of New York—were yesterday given a final estimate of $80,333.22, which sum squares the account. The city now owns the engines, and that settles it. The cost of the second test, just concluded, was about $3,000, or only one-half as much as the first.

The Mayor had a consultation yesterday with County Commissioners Bradley and Cleary in regard to county criminals confined in the Bridewell. The county pays the city a per diem for each prisoner, and the city takes care of them. The county claims two things: first, that the per diem is too great; and, second, that the city gets the benefit of all the work of those prisoners. Hence the consultation, in which no conclusion was reached, and it will be repeated at some future day, when Supt. Felton, of the Bridewell, will explain the difficulties and set the mind of the county at peace.

City-Attorney Tuthill yesterday delivered to Superintendent Hickey an opinion to the effect that the titles of the officers of the police force could be changed without any trouble, and the pay of those officers would not be interfered with, for the Council had made the appropriation for a certain expense, and if the money was applied to that expense it was in harmony with the spirit of the law. However, it would be safest to effect the change by ordinance, and Mr. Tuthill therefore prepared one, designating the present roundsmen as Sergeants, and the present Sergeants as Lieutenants of Police.

Heretofore the contract for the removal of dead animals from the streets of the city has been let to the Union Stock-Yards and Rendering Company, at about $8,500, while it was acknowledged that the animals were worth about $9,000 for rendering purposes. The U. S.-Y. & R. Company owned the only platform at the Stock-Yards where the animals could be carried, and the only line of cars fit for the transporting from the city. Therefore the aforesaid Company imagined that they had a monopoly in the business, and fancied that they would get the contract this year at the old fancy price, but a man who will take the bargain for about $3,000 has been found, and the city will save about $5,000 by the arrangement.

Corporation-Counsel Anthony yesterday asked Judge Drummond to render a decision in the long-neglected gas suit of C. K. Garrison vs. The City of Chicago, and received in reply the statement that he, the Judge, could not decide the question "just now." The "just now" has been since the 1st of February, and the city officials are becoming anxious to have the dispute put at rest, because the 1st of May is the time set for the fixing of the price of gas for the coming year,—perhaps years,—and it would not be agreeable to any of those concerned if the city should make an agreement for gas at say $2.50 per 1,000 cubic feet and find out after the bargain had been consummated that the city had the power to "bulldoze," as it were, the gas corporation into accepting $1.50 per 1,000 feet.

HILDRETH.

Hildreth has decided to make an active effort to have the question of his right to a seat in the Council brought to a speedy settlement. He will not apply to the City Clerk to be "sworn in," but will take the oath of office before some one of the Magistrates, any one of whom is authorized to administer an official oath, and will appear before the Council Monday to demand recognition as the legally elected and eligible Alderman of the Seventh Ward. The Council will of course refuse to recognize him, and he will then apply to the Circuit Court for a mandamus to compel the desired recognition. He expects to carry the case as directly as possible to the Supreme Court, where he hopes to get a decision at the June term. That is the line of action as disclosed yesterday by Charley Reed, whom the Canadian carpet-bagger has engaged to defend him. As to the expenses of the litigation, Hildreth emphatically says that he don't care a ——. If he has not the money requisite, he has friends who will provide it for him. Mr. Reed said, as to his own position in the case, that he has been advised by several of his friends that he was very foolish in taking sides with the claimant, but he did so purely in a professional capacity. Of course Hildreth had a right to suppose that he had a shadow of law on his side, and he (Reed) was in duty bound to help him to get what rights belonged to him. There never had been a case like it, and a decision would be at once instructive and interesting.

## THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The time for the trial of the indicted Commissioners is drawing nigh—the first week in May.

Dr. Ray is prominently spoken of as the successor of Dr. Freer, deceased, as a member of the County Medical Board.

The Hospital Committee will meet this afternoon to revise the Hospital rules. This work has been in the hands of the Committee about a year.

Wealthy Mansfield, an inmate of the County Insane Asylum, died in that institution yesterday. The cause is not stated. Deceased has friends in the city.

In the County Court yesterday Maria Nieland, Sarah M. Lucas, Cordelia Hinson, and Charles Carroll, were adjudged insane. Sarah M. Lucas is to be sent to Elgin to-day.

Walker appears to get money from somewhere, for, despite his recent weakening, he is going forward with the stone work on the new Court-House. Yesterday he set the first stone on the third course.

A certain Commissioner presented an order yesterday for a few dollars to the County Treasurer for payment, and was refused. He afterward said that that was the first he knew of there not being any money in the Treasury.

One of the granite pilasters for the new Court-House was placed in a position yesterday to advertise the quarry from which it came. If that pilaster knew as much about how it came there as some other people do, it would make a capital subject for an interview. If it did it would not be left out over night.

In yesterday's paper it was stated that David Dunne, of the Fifth Ward, had preferred charges against certain judges of election before the Grand Jury, with a view to having them indicted. Now, upon quite good authority, it is denied that Dunne has ever been before the jury, and this, too, a juror.

The employes in the County Clerk's office are suffering untold miseries. They have had no pay since February, and the prospect is that several months will elapse before money comes. The proprietors of the apple-stands around the building see nothing ahead for them except bankruptcy, for the aforesaid employes, different from the others, do not get even as much as county orders. No resignations are reported, however.

The County Collector has deputed the following persons to collect personal-property tax in the several different Divisions of the city: South Chicago—H. Spears, E. H. Sammons, R. C. Kenney, K. Joesson, B. J. Nackin, C. L. Boyd, Charles S. Schoreck, S. Gunderson, H. B. Merrett, F. C. Feigel, E. E. Wales, Theodore Schroeber, F. Geissler. West Chicago—G. A. Johnson, George Knerr, Henry Pilgrim, F. B. Felton, H. J. Jacobs, James F. Pfeiffer. At Large—J. A. Farrow. No appointments have been made for North Chicago, because there is very little of the personal tax delinquent. The collectors have instructions to push things.

The County Treasurer returned from a short trip to Cincinnati yesterday, and immediately sent for Architect Egan and interviewed him in reference to Harms' claim for extras. What he wanted to know was whether Egan had issued a certificate to Harms for any amount, and upon being assured that he had not, he said he would not pay him anything until he had. The order for the money voted Harms was not signed yesterday, and it may never be. It is feared by some Commissioners that the whole matter is to be dug up again in the Board, the movement anticipated being to have the Board by its vote declare the contract null and void. If such a course is pursued, a new shape will be given to the situation.

Gen. Lieb is said to be very loud in his denunciation of Commissioner Fitzgerald, and, disliking him himself, goes so far as to say that every man, woman, and child around the building contemns him. The Commissioner has been in the Board four months, and the only offense he has committed so far has been making warfare on the "Ring," and laboring to protect the public interest. He has been outspoken and fearless, though not always judicious, and has upset many of the schemes of the "Ring," and this is his sin. No higher compliment could be paid him than to say that he has incurred the dislike of every Commissioner who is believed to be dishonest. The honest men in the Board are his friends, and the honest taxpayers outside of the Board see him in a far different light from what Gen. Lieb does.

DESPONDENT CONTRACTORS.

The foreign war threatens to force the County Board to do its duty. The contractors for furnishing the county supplies, especially flour and bread, cannot stand the rise of the past month, and are liable to throw up their contracts at any time. The county is largely in arrears to them already, and having no money to pay them, and no immediate prospect of any, the contractors have been trembling for several weeks. Add to this condition the jump in flour, and they are in a bad boat, and it is very evident must throw up their contracts, though they refuse to say anything on the subject. The condition of the meat contractor is not different. If these people do throw up their contracts it will be next to impossible to relet them under the circumstances at any price, and the closing of some of the county institutions must follow,—a measure which has been advocated for months by the more conservative and thoughtful members of the Board. The County Agent's office can be closed at once without causing any suffering whatever,—unless it be to the lazy employes there,—one pavilion of the Hospital could be dispensed with, and the Poor-House might be almost depopulated, and no one would be the worse off by it. This result would have come anyhow during the year, and the war will only hasten it.

## CRIMINAL.

J. Ross Dunne, who was arrested at No. 13 Clark street Wednesday evening on charge of robbery, was yesterday honorably discharged, there being no evidence against him.

Mary McCready, for the larceny of clothing and jewelry from her mistress, Mary Latham, the keeper of a ranche at No. 28 Biler avenue, was yesterday locked up at Central Station by Detective Scott.

Henry Smith, alias "Limpy," and Michael Kelly, two well-known thieves, were run into the Chicago Avenue Station last night by Detective Schaack. They broke some forty windows in a cooper-shop on Hawthorne avenue owned by ex-Ald. Lynch, and then pillaged the shop of its contents.

A paragraph in yesterday's paper stated that Mr. Killfeather had been arrested upon a charge of attempted rape. When brought before Justice Summerfield yesterday no witnesses appeared to substantiate the charge, and he was consequently discharged. For what reason the arrest was made is unknown, since nothing has been brought forward to show that he was guilty of any offense whatever.

It was stated a few days ago that C. J. and N. B. Raney had been arrested in the southern part of the city on the charge of horse-stealing. They had an examination yesterday before Justice Summerfield and were honorably discharged, it appearing that the horses which they had with them were their own, and that their arrest and subsequent confinement were due to an excess of zeal on the part of a blundering police officer. It is to be regretted that anything should have been done or said to cast a slur upon the character of these two gentlemen, who have been residents of the city for the last fourteen years, and during that long period have preserved an unblemished reputation.

A singular case is reported at No. 435 Ogden avenue, and the police are yet investigating it. At 9:30 Wednesday night the neighbors saw some persons trying to enter, but the return of the family of the occupant, a street car conductor, frightened them away. Subsequently they made another effort to enter, but were again foiled. Yesterday morning a pile of kindling saturated with kerosene was found under the back stairs. It is thought the outrage was committed by some drunken tramps.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Adaline Lammeyer, larceny from J. G. Schubert, $300 to the Criminal Court; William Chadwell, larceny of an overcoat from Dr. Dickerson, ninety days to the House of Correction; Ida Warren, vagrant, $100 fine; James Stewart, attempting to rob D. B. Fowler, of No. 23 Vermont avenue, $1,000 to Criminal Court; Frank McGuire, vagrant, $100; Henry Kepler, assaulting Officer O'Neil, $400 to the 30th; William Thornton, John McBride, and Michael Lyons, riot at Congdon's shoe-factory, $500 to the 27th; John Dowling and Henry Smith, swindling A. B. Thompson, of St. Paul, out of $2,000, continued; Fanny Brown, disorderly, $100. Justice Kaufmann assessed John Murphy ninety days labor in the House of Correction for the larceny of several articles from John Mayhart's livery in rear of No. 31 Rush street. Before Justice Scully, C. W. Dagart, Eliza Scott, and Annie Kelly were given $100 each; Mary Kilcoyne, larceny of clothing from Annie Smith, of No. 392 State street, $400 till to-day; John Jacobs, assaulting John Burgess, $500 to the Criminal Court.

## LINCOLN.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 26.—A meeting of the Lincoln Monument Association was held to-day for the purpose of making arrangements for placing in position the naval and infantry groups of statuary, which have been received. Larkin Meade and a representative of the Chicopee, Mass., Foundry were present, and it was decided to place the groups in position at once, and to unveil them with appropriate dedicatory exercises. It will take ten days to get them in place.

## NO PENT-UP UTICA IN HIS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 26.—A noted character of this city named James Hughes has just died from the effects of excessive use of liquor. He has been a very prominent character, and has, during his career in this place, run a steamboat, a ferry, a street railway, a shot tower, a newspaper (being at one time sole proprietor of the *Evening Telegraph*), an auction store, and, lastly, a bakery, when strong drink took him off.

## BANKRUPTCY.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 26.—Eli Reed, of Petersburg, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day.

## STOCK-LAGER.

The season of stock-lager will be inaugurated at the Tivoli to-day, when the famous Downer & Bemis bock beer will be placed on tap. The patrons of this famous resort and others interested should not fail to make a note of this.

## PIANOS TO RENT.

At Lyon & Healy's, State and Monroe streets, you can always rent a good upright or square piano, at a low rate.

## MARRIAGES.

SWARTS—MASON—At Marysville, O., Monday, April 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. William G. March, Mr. William P. Swarts, of Oswego, N. Y., and Miss Lillian M. Mason, recently of Chicago.

## DEATHS.

DUTCH—Thursday, April 26, at 3 o'clock, Mrs. S. F. Dutch, aged 73 years, wife of Alfred Dutch.

☞ Boston and Salem, Mass., papers please copy.

GAUS—April 26, James Gaus, aged 49 years and 8 months.

Funeral from 70 Archer-av. to Wells-st. depot and then to Franklin Grove, Ill., Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock.


MEDICAL.

**Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.**

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

AUCTION SALES.

By HIRAM BRUSH.

ONLY TWO DAYS

OF CLEARING SALE BY AUCTION OF

SILVER PLATED WARE

AND

FINE TABLE CUTLERY,

AT STORE 132 STATE-ST.,

To close the Estate of the Taunton Silver-Plate Company. Sales daily 10 a. m., 2 p. m., and 7:30 p. m. By order of JOHN H. SWAIN, Treasurer.

By HIRAM BRUSH,

108 Fifth-av.

Chattel Mortgage Sale of Superior Furniture of all kinds, Carpets, Bedding, etc., being entire household effects of two dwellings, all to be sold without reserve at 519 West Madison-st., Saturday, April 28, at 10 a. m. HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO.

147 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.,

Between Wabash-av. and State-st. This (Friday) morning, April 27, at 10 o'clock, we shall sell the entire contents. Look out for bargains.
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 662 West Lake-st.

Elegant Sale of Furniture

AND

English Body Brussels Carpets, &c.,

WILL TAKE PLACE

Saturday Morning, April 28, at 10 o'cl'k,

WM. F. HODGES & CO, Auctioneers, 662 West Lake-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Saturday, April 28, at 9 O'clock.

13 crates W. G. Crockery; 3 crates Buckingham-ware; an invoice of Stoneware.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Parlor and Chamber Sets of Every Description, Book-Cases, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Rockers, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Wardrobes, Show-Cases, Parlor and Office Desks, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Mirrors. A large invoice of Ground Ginger, Pepper, and Durham Mustard. An Elegant Mantel Mirror, Cost $120. An Elegant Small-Sized Billiard Table Cost $600. Sold at 12 o'clock without Reserve. A car-load Extension Tables in the White.
G. P. GORE & CO. Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

AT 226 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

On the 27th day of April, 1877, 10 o'clock a. m., Lot of Wines and Liquors, &c., Bar Fixtures and Shelving, &c., &c. CHARLES KERN, Sheriff.
By LEWIS BARTELS, Deputy.

CONFECTIONERY.

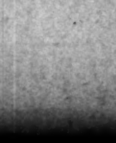
CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, April 24, 1877.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago on Wednesday, the 6th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m. HUGH RIDDLE, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

OIL-TANKS.



WILSON & EVENDEN, OIL TANKS AND SHIPPING CANS, 47 & 49 West Lake Street, CHICAGO.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected, and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest Vegetable Oils used in its manufacture.*

For Use in the Nursery it Has No Equal.

Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ounces each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

First among the requisites of the toilet is a good article of Soap, but to procure it is not always an easy matter. Many of the most expensive Soaps in the market are made from coarse and deleterious materials, and their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume too often conceal the most repulsive impurities. The disclosures recently made public regarding this subject are positively startling, and deserve serious consideration. Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, especially if applied to the head; injuring the hair, irritating the scalp, and inducing severe headaches. The character of the ingredients may be inferred from the statement of a gentleman who makes the scenting of Soaps his business; he recently declared that persons engaged in this employment were short-lived, from seven to ten years being the longest period during which the occupation could be followed.

The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of Toilet Soap is at last obviated, however, thanks to the enterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T. Babbitt, of New York, the world-renowned Soap Manufacturer, whose immense establishment is by far the largest of its kind in the United States. The renown of Mr. Babbitt's various productions has for many years been widely disseminated, but this latest success is the appropriate crown to the numerous victories already achieved.

After years of patient labor and scientific experiment, Mr. Babbitt has succeeded in perfecting the composition of the finest toilet soap ever introduced. The principal ingredients are the purest vegetable oils; the manufacturing processes are entirely new and original, and the result is simply unparalleled in this department of industry.

"B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap" is the trade-mark by which this elegant toilet luxury is designated, and for application to the delicate skin of infants, children, and ladies, it is altogether unequaled in its healthful properties. The Soap is not perfumed, the ingredients being of such absolute purity as to require no aid from chemistry to disguise inferior materials. The most refined taste considers the absence of artificial perfume the perfection of sweetness, and the peculiar characteristic of B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap renders it the most healthful and agreeable article of the kind ever manufactured.

Though specially desirable for the use of ladies and children, this soap is equally appropriate for gentlemen's toilet, and as it makes a heavy lather it is also one of the finest soaps for barbers' use. It is just being placed upon the market, but the demand for it will soon become general.—*New York Tribune.*

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,

Body Brussels Carpet, Piano, &c.,

At Dwelling No. 587 Wabash-av.,

AT AUCTION.

Friday morning, April 27, at 10 o'clock, we shall sell the entire Furniture of Dwelling 587 Wabash-av., consisting of Handsome Parlor Suit, Chamber Sets, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Beds, Mattresses, Bedding, &c., &c. The above is nearly new, and in the very best order.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Genteel Furniture, Brussels Carpets, &c.,

AT DWELLING

873 MICHIGAN-AV.,

Friday Morning, April 27, at 10 o'clock.

We shall sell the entire Furniture of Dwelling 873 Michigan-av., consisting of Parlor Furniture, Chamber Sets, Body and Tapestry Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Hair Mattresses, Sideboard, Paragon Range, Florence Sewing Machine, nearly new, cabinet case.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S

Regular Saturday Furniture Sale,

SATURDAY, April 28, at 9:30 o'clock,

At Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.,

Handsome New Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Show Cases, Desks, and Office Tables, Brussels, 3-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets, together with a very large and varied collection of Housekeeping Goods

OF OVER 1,000 LOTS.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DESIRABLE FURNITURE

Brussels Carpets, Etc.,

AT AUCTION,

MONDAY MORNING, April 30, at 10 o'c'k,

At the Residence of

Louis Goodman, Esq.,

No. 1102 Wabash-av.,

We shall sell the entire Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Sets, Hair Mattresses, Beds, Bedding, Brussels, 3-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets, together with a large variety of Household Goods.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HANDSOME FURNITURE

Velvet and Brussels Carpets,

AT AUCTION,

In Rooms Up-Stairs

No. 91 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Monday Morning, April 30, at 10 O'Clock.

Very elaborate Chamber Set, 3 pieces, cost $400, Rich Plate-Glass front Wardrobe, Inlaid Wine Case, Lambrequins, Tables, Cane-Seat Chairs, Beds, Bedding, Velvet and Body Brussels Carpets, Fire-Proof Safe, Steel Box, Desks, Gas Chandeliers, etc., etc.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Saturday Morning, April 28, at 10 o'clock

AT RESIDENCE,

913 MICHIGAN-AV.,

We will sell the entire

Household Furniture

Of Residence No. 913 Michigan-av., consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen

FURNITURE.

ALL FIRST-CLASS GOODS

MUST BE SOLD.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

GRAND CLEARING SALE

at our stores, 84 and 86 Randolph-st., FRIDAY MORNING, April 27, at 9:30 o'clock. Attend this sale for bargains in new and second-hand

FURNITURE.

The largest sale of the season. Over

500

lots general household goods. The largest line of new and used

CARPETS.

New misfits which must be sold.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AT 104 WARREN-AV.,

Saturday Morning, April 28, at 10 O'clock.

The entire Household Furniture

AT AUCTION.

Brussels Carpets, Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, etc.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.

Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

On Saturday Morning, April 28, at 10 o'clock,

IMMENSE STOCK

of New and Elegant Furniture of all kinds

MUST BE SOLD,

AS WE SHALL

Remove May 1, to 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Also a large stock of Second-hand Furniture.

100 DOZEN MARKET BASKETS, assorted sizes.

AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY we shall sell one elegant Open Buggy, nearly new.

Purchasers will be required to remove their goods the day of the sale.

Parties having goods in our possession, on which deposits have been made, are hereby notified to take them or they will be resold.

This morning at 10 o'clock,

we shall sell all the Furniture, &c., of Dwelling

No. 245 Randolph-st.